Wilmington Journal.

Y FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

FULTON, Editor... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

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subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of ar, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for ding to the above terms.
Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompa- by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the copy gratis, for one year.
ney may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
letters on business connected with this office, must be ssed (post paid) to the proprietors.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1853.....NO. 26.

Advertisements ordered to be continued charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion Any advertisement specifying the number not marked, will be continued until ordered out, 25 cents per square for each insertion.
A liberal discount will be made to advertising one square, when published 6 or 12 months.
NO advertisement, reflecting upon the character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,
TTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journ ce. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,
TTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under rnal office. 8v9-tf

CORNELIUS DuPRE,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market reet, Wilmington, N. C.
Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced rsons. March 19

JOHN BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT, Wil- MINGTON, N. C., will attend to the sale or purchase of PRODUCE, and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him. [Sept. 24, 1852—3 6m

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, 219-tf Wilmington, N C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Mer- CHANT.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 4, 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,
GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Mer- chants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

GEO. HOUSTON.
D. C. FREEMAN,
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENES GILBERT,
HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,
PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid 29-1y
March 25th, 185 :

D. L. BURBANK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Toller & Hart's.) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 29-1y
March 26, 1852

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 29-1y
March 26, 1852

M. McINNIS,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the ; tate; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G PARSLEY, Esq , President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD,
GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Mer- chant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

STARR, SON & CO.,
(LATE MALTBY & STARR.)
147 Water street, New York.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS of their own Manufacture, which they offer to Cash and Time buyers on the most liberal terms at a slight advance from cost. Their long experience in this branch of business enables them to offer inducements to buyers seldom met with ; an examination of their stock is particularly invited. Orders respectfully solicited, and especial attention paid to packing goods for distant trade. STARR, & CO.,
147 Water Street, New York.
Dec. 17. 15-3m

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS, 162 Broadway, N.Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffetas and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.
The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the trade generally. He will offer great inducements to Cash and Short Time Buyers.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway, Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS.
ANSON TAYLOR, No. 160 Broadway, New York, Manufacturer and Commission dealer in HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, HATTERS' STOCK, TRIMMINGS, &c. A. T.'s long experience in these particular branches of business, joined to his facilities in the manufacturing, enables him to offer inducements to purchasers that cannot be had of those who purchase their goods at second or third hands. His present stock is extensive and well assorted for the country trade, and will be constantly added to by fresh importations, and from his own manufactory. Particular attention paid to orders by mail. Dec. 31—17-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinnis's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deiscription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
April 16, 1852 32-tf

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts due me of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which I sell are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to charge interest, when they are sold on credit.
May 14 M. McINNIS.

PIANOS—MUSIC.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a MUSIC STORE on Market street, above the Carolina Hotel, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture. No. 6, 6½, and 7 octave Pianos, in Rosewood Cases, and with the latest improvements. These instruments have been selected by himself, and he therefore feels confident to guarantee them to be superior in tone, finish and workmanship to any which ever came to this market before. He will sell them at New York prices.
He also keeps, and is constantly receiving, the latest and most fashionable Music for Piano and *all* other instruments. The arrangements with Northern Publishers are such, that he is enabled to receive any ordered piece, either published in Europe or in this country, in *three days*. He will attend to any orders from String or Brass Bands, either for instruments or arranged Music, with despatch, having arranged all the Music of the Wilmington Amateur Brass Band during the last 6 months.
Old Pianos taken in exchange.
All orders for Music or Instruments from the country, will be promptly attended to. HERMANN L. SCHREINER,
Nov. 12th.—[6-tf] Professor of Music.

Fayetteville Observrer, Newbern Newbernian, and Goldsboro' Republican, copy 3 times, and send bill and marked copies to the subscriber.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased of D. L. Burbank his STOCK & FIXTURES, contained in store on Front street, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he is prepared to furnish TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF of the best quality, at Baltimore prices, to all who may give him a call.
NATHAN WEBB.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 7th, 1853. 25-tf

HAVING sold my Stock and Fixtures to Mr. Nathan Webb, who will continue business at the same place, I would most respectfully invite all who wish anything in that line, to give him a call; at the same time I would inform the Farmers and Planters, that I am now prepared to furnish AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of every description, such as Horse Powers, Rice Thrashers, Grist Mills, Corn Shellers, Straw and Cider Presses, Fan Mills, Ploughs, Castings, &c. &c., at Baltimore and New York prices.
D. L. BURBANK.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 7th, 1853. 25-3t

NEW SINGING BOOK PATENT NOTES!

THE HARP OF THE SOUTH;
A new and extensive collection of Church Music, by I. B. Woodbury, author of the Dulcimer, Liber Musicus, &c.

THIS book embraces many new features, and, it is confidently believed, will be found the most comprehensive, attractive and useful work of the kind ever issued. It has been prepared in answer to numerous calls from the South and West, and embraces the Gems from all the most popular round note books in the country, together with much new Music written expressly for its pages. By special arrangement, the right to use the favorite compositions of LOWELL MASON, Esq., the distinguished composer and editor, has been obtained, and a careful selection from his very popular works, the HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY'S COLLECTION ; THE BOSTON ACADEMY'S COLLECTION ; THE CARMINA SACRA, (of which last work alone over 300,000 copies have been sold,) and others, has been made. Selections have also been made from the works of THOMAS HASTINGS AND WILLIAM B. BRADBURY, ESQS. as well as from the other most distinguished American and Foreign Composers. The choicest pieces have also been inserted from THE DULCIMER, by MR. WOODBURY, a work which has had the astonishing sale of 125,000 copies in the short time since its publication.
Some idea of the extent and variety of this work may be given by mentioning that beside a very large number of Psalm and Hymn Tunes of all Meters, Anthems, and Set Pieces, for all occasions, and Revival Hymns, and Music, it also contains a large number of Juvenile Songs for the Sabbath School and Social Circle, and a collection of Secular Pieces, but of a Moral Cast, for the use of Singing Schools, &c. To the whole is prefixed THE ELEMENTS OF MUSIC MADE EASY, being a full exposition of the subject, illustrated by numerous Exercises and pleasing pieces for class practice. Teachers, Choristers and others interested are invited to examine this work. Retail price $1 00.
For sale by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., Philadelphia ; W. B. Smith & Co., Cincinnati ; H. Crittenden, St. Louis ; A. Carter, Charleston ; T. S. Bidgood & Co., Mobile ; and by book sellers generally. Published by MASON BROTHERS, (late Mason & Law.) New York.
February 24th, 1853. 25-3m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a Co-partnership, under the firm and style of SAMUEL HOFFMAN & BROTHER, for the transaction of the Clothing and Dry Goods business.
SAMUEL HOFFMAN.
SELIGMAN HOFFMAN.
Feb. 12, 1853. 137-3t—24-3t

NOTICE.

HAVING this day formed a Co-partnership with my brother, Samuel Hoffman, I request all persons who are indebted to me by Note or Book account, to come forward and settle the same, as it is necessary that all moneys due me up to this date should be settled without delay.
SELIGMAN HOFFMAN.
February 12th, 1853. 137-3t—24 3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT I have lost or mislaid the Certificate for Five Shares of the Captal Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, and intend to apply, in due time, to the proper authority for a new certificate.
J. C. DEVANE.
Jan. 28, 1852. 21-6t*.

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance Community and the Public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above-named house on strictly Temperance principles.
Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap home, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men, being No. 28 Cortlandt-street, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Railroads in the city.
ELDAD TAYLOR.
New York, January 13, 1853 19-3m

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Capt. Charles Burns, are requested to be rendered according to law, to the subscriber on or before the 10th of June next, as the Estate will be closed immediately after that day.
THOS. W. GORE, Adm'r.
Little River, S. C., Jan. 3rd, 1853. 19-t10ju

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address
D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk.)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

THE BROTHERS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

OR BANKS'S LINE—is prepared with Steamers "*Brothers*" *and* "*Douglass*," and a compliment of Tow Boats, to carry with dispatch all Freights shipped by them between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River.
JOHN BANKS, Ag't, Wilmington.
D. & W. M'LAUREN, Ag'ts, Fayetteville.
Sept. 24, 1850 3-6m

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs.
MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1852 1-12m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles.

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;	
50 " Flour, fine and super;	
50 bags extra family Flour;	

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel.
THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.—20 baskets of superior quality, for sale low by L. N. BARLOW.

TOBACCO. 10 boxes good sound 1 lb. lump, for sale at 15 cents, by M. McINNIS.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement ; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

WHISKEY.—50 bbls. Rectified and Monongahela. For sale by M. McINNIS.

SNUFF. 5½ bbls. Outcalt's best ; 5 bbls. do. do. ; 25 boxes Rose Hill Mill. For sale by M. McINNIS.

CAPS—CAPS—CAPS.—400 doz. Men's, Boys', Children's and infants' Caps ; every variety of Cloth, Silk, Glazed, and Fur Caps, for sale at very low prices. Those wishing cheap Caps, will find them at the Hat Store.
C. MYERS.
Oct. 22.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND, those fine brands of Tobacco, El Sacramento, Cabiness, Gold Bar, or Twist Tobacco, which we are selling at a low price.
WILKINSON & ESLER.
Jan. 21.

NOTICE.—Those indebted to Wilkinson & Esler, will confer a favor by calling and settling, as their bills are now ready at the FRUIT DEPOT.

JUST RECEIVING.—Whole, half and quarter boxes Raisins ; drums new Figgs ; Currents and Citron ; Candy, Almonds, Pecan, Brazil, Filberts, and English Walnuts; Preserves, Pickles, Jellies, Jams, &c. All new and fresh, for sale low by L. N. BARLOW, Granite row, Fron st.

FRESH CANDY. 1,000 lbs. assorted, in 25 lb. boxes ; 400 lbs. assorted, for retailing—just received, fresh from the manufactory, and for sale in lots to suit by
Feb. 18 L. N. BARLOW.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, the following tracts of lands and town lots, or as much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1851, and the costs of this advertisement, viz :

Town Lots.	Situation of Land & Lots	By whom Listed.	Am't Tax.
	WILMINGTON DISTRICT.		
1	No. 125, B.	Elvin Artis,	$6 36
1	On Second street	William Blaney,	14 76
1	On Third street	do. for J. Blaney,	6 26
1	Between Surry & Front st.	do. for M. Sargent,	13 92
1	On 3d st. between Church and Nun	Mary Burnett,	10 60
1	Old Brunswick st., No. 7.	James M. Baber,	4 69
1	Walnut street	J. W. Brantley,	9 96
1	On Boundary street	Rina Cochran,	17 40
1	Castle street continued.	Gideon Cappe,	6 43
1	On Orange street	Joseph Craig,	10 25
1	Near Dry Pond	J. B. Cannady,	6 68
1	Queen street, No. 210	Caty Campbell,	3 48
1	Market street continued.	James O. Chambers,	9 29
1	On Third street	T. B Floyd,	4 07
1	4th square East of Boundary	Augustus Frost,	7 69
	Near Railroad	Mrs. Guthrie,	13 01
	Near Railroad	Nathan Green,	26 10
	North side Market street.	D J. Gilbert for S Wright,	17 40
1	On Orange street	James Hostler,	8 12
1	Front street, No. 46	E. W. Hawkins,	8 01
1	On Second street	M. M. Holmes,	1 74
1	do. do. do.	Wm. M. Harriss,	10 04
1	No. 150, letter A.	B. L. Hoskins,	31 31
1	Third street, near railroad	S. P. Ivey,	19 34
1	No. 50, B.	John S. James,	32 94
1	On Princess street	S. E. King,	6 08
1	Mulberry and Sixth sts.	D. D. King,	20 88
1	In Oregon, McRae street.	Nancy London,	6 96
1	On Front street	Polly Locke,	7 10
1	On Surry street	H. Lammerman,	11 03
1	On Castle street	Mary Martin,	2 18
1	Joining J. A. Parker's	Margaret McLellan.	6 90
1	On Walnut street	Donald McRae for Bella Sampson.	6 53
1	Near the Newbern road.	James T. Morriss,	22 50
1	On Castle street	Mary Morriss,	22 50
1	On Market street	N. S. McEachern,	2 52
1	Red Cross street	J. C. Millis,	6 68
1	Red Cross and 3d st.	Albert G. Hall,	32 56
1	Near Dry Pond	Rob't S. McComber,	39 27
1	Fourth street	John McEachern,	4 68
1	No. 45, B.	Alexander May,	17 65
1	Near Dry Pond	Thos. M. Rogers,	4 24
1	East of Old Boundary	Mariah Stacely,	15 23
1	On Old Boundary street	Mariah Stanly,	44
1	On Mulberry street	Fred. Sullivan,	10 84
1	Between do. and Walnut.	Henry Sampson,	6 44
1	On 5th street	R. Sibbett,	5 22
1	On 2nd street	Joseph Springs,	4 35
1	On corner Red Cross st.	Stanton Spooner,	3 20
1	On 2nd street	Isaac B. Smith,	21 72
1	McRae street	Ann Sellers,	10 86
1	On Old Boundary	H. B. Shoaler,	4 69
1	On Boundary st.	Est of Wm. Shaw,	24 12
1	On 3d street	Peter G. Tilly,	15 13
1	Orange and Dock sts.	J. E. Toomer for E. Toomer,	6 96
3	California	F. Varian,	4 65
	FEDERAL POINT DISTRICT	E. M. Ward,	13 05
Acres 350	On Trumpeter's Creek	Benj. White,	28 17
400	Federal Point	John Williams,	13 05
1	do. do.	Wm. A. Williams, do.	88 84
1	do. do.	Stephen Keyes,	43 50
80	do. do.	Samuel Mints,	2 03
	UPPER SOUND DISTRICT.	Lewis Pepper,	1 08
1,000	do. do. do.	Wm. C. Tharpe,	3 40
200	do. do. do.		1 05
365	do. do. do.		5 54
210	do. do. do.		4 76
100	do. do. do.	Charles Bonham,	1 62
	MIDDLE SOUND DISTRICT.	Geo. F. Bowen,	2 22
25	On Clear Run	Eley Potter,	3 61
25	do. do.	Param Puckett, sr.,	1 82
254	Deep Inlet Creek	Julia A. Trask,	2 91
100	Smith's Mill Creek	R. N. Bloodworth,	6 17
180	On the Sound	Francis Bill,	1 17
350	do. do.	Bennetta Bryant,	2 23
	HOLLY SHELTER DISTRICT.	Wm. R. Harper,	14 50
400	do. do.	Micajah T. Kennedy	
100	do. do.	Mary Ann Paga,	
	ROCKY POINT DISTRICT.	Wm. W. Anderson,	1 24
200	On Burgaw	Jacob Rochell,	97
150	do. do.		4 24
100	Little Burgaw	Wm. A. Bloodworth	2 49
490	On Burgaw	Joseph Bird,	1 37
480	Rocky Swamp	John Bradshaw,	1 08
100	On Cypress	Timothy Croom,	6 02
360	On Big Swamp	Wm. J. Hand, sr.,	1 68
	LONG CREEK DISTRICT.	Cath. Highsmith,	3 87
820	On Morgan's Creek	David L. Smith,	10 92
50	On Mill Branch	James Bourdeaux,	97
200	On Long Creek	John R. Harts,	1 49
200	do. do.	George Moore,	1 37
208	On Morgan's Creek	Jesse Miller,	4 72
94	Riley's Creek	Obed Scott.	2 20
	SOUTH WASHINGTON DIST.	Elias R. Wilson,	11
92	do. do.	Isaac Blanton,	1 10
94	do. do.	R. M. Bloodworth, Laban Carroll for Wm. Lamb,	1 22
230	do. do.	Hosea Dempsey,	34
129	do. do.	Rufus W. Garriss,	1 49
542	do. do.	Wm. S. Henry,	97
50	do. do.	Daniel Kerr,	1 10
180	do. do.	Wm. S. Murray,	97
50	do. do.	John M. Murray,	2 18
634	do. do.	Thos. Murray,	1 76
24	do. do.	James Mills.	5 65
417	do. do.	Catharine Murray,	1 76
640	do. do.	Catharine Mills,	3 33
300	do. do.	Bryant Moore,	1 22
85	do. do.	James T. Ritter,	3 22
100	do. do.	Shadrack Stallings,	43
240	do. do.	Sarah Ann Rowe,	3 00
	PINEY WOODS DISTRICT.	Benj. Rowe,	2 76
65	On Long Creek	Jesse Walker,	1 59
248	do. do.	Wm. White,	1 76
233	do. do.	Joseph White,	1 51
165	Moore's Creek	Arthur Bourdeaux,	11 17
165	do. do.	Francis J. Pridgeon,	1 24
	CAINTUCK DISTRICT.	Hugh Potter,	1 24
505	do. do.	Griffith Barnhill,	1 17
150	do. do.	Hardy P. Brinson,	1 85
146	do. do.	Wm. Everitt,	1 71
	LOWER BLACK RIVER DIST.	Sam'l J. Moore,	98
84	do. do.	Wilson E. Moore,	4 61
65	do. do.	Jesse R. Mott,	3 37
262	do. do.	OWEN FENNELL,	
54	do. do.	Late Sheriff of New Hanover county.	
99	do. do.		
50	do. do.		

Wilmington, Dec. 15, 1852 [Pr. adv. $74 50] 16-3m

$20 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd
J. H. JERMAN, } Adm'rs.
SETH DAVIS, }
December 6, 1852 15-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county ; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th December, 1852, his negro man CÆSAR. Said negro is about 50 years of age, black complexion, and limps slightly when he walks. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Miller or Mr. Pearsall's plantation in Duplin county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or his confinement in the Jail of Duplin county.
JOSEPH R. HATCH.
Warsaw, Duplin co., Dec. 23, 1852 17-tf

SEGARS, SEGARS.—We have now on hand, Segars of the most popular brands, Imported and Domestic, which we are now offering at low prices.
WILKINSON & ESLER.

LARGE Axles of Superior quality—Suitable for Timber Waggons. Extra Timber Axles; House and Yard Axes, cheap. For sale by J. M. ROBINSON.

MATCHES.—50 Gross, just landed without sulphur, for sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

From the American Farmer for October, 1852.

Improvement of worn-out Lands—Modes of Forming Composts—Agents for Decomposing inert Vegetable Matters, &c.

[CONCLUDED.]

"On the east part of the farm, about three-quarters of a mile from the river, on a very elevated position, there is a Dish, five or six acres in extent, in which there is decomposed vegetable matter : leaves, roots, branches, and even the dead trunks of large trees ; which I have probed to the depth of fourteen feet. A small stream fed by springs runs through it, and receives the wash of the adjacent grounds.

"I have run a railroad into this dish about 280 feet, on which I move a dirt cart that will contain about 2 cubic yards, by a pair of oxen ; from this it is dumped upon the solid earth. This track is capable, with little trouble, of being shifted as may be required. During all the winter, most of the autumn, and parts of the spring and summer, one, and sometimes two men are employed in getting the muck out, and two pair of horses and an ox team are employed at the same time in hauling it down to the barn-yard and those parts of the farm where it is to be used. Indeed, this is the business of this force at all times when not otherwise engaged on the farm.

"Last season, between August and April, I brought down 1415 loads, part of which was put into the barn-yard, and of course composted with the manure of my stock, and another part was treated as will be hereafter particularly mentioned.

"The first experiment I made was by applying a liberal quantity, a part of that which had been in the barn-yard for about ten weeks, to a field of four acres, after a crop of corn ; it was ploughed in and sowed with wheat and timothy. The yield of wheat was twenty bushels to the acre, and the growth of timothy is most satisfactory.

The second experiment was on a field of five acres and one-third, from which a crop of corn had been taken during the course of the fall and winter. I drew on this field 433 loads, (a load estimated to contain twenty cubic feet,) giving to four acres, which were measured off, 100 loads each, and to the fraction of an acre its portion. In the spring I drew from the barn-yard 100 loads, which were put on the fifth acre. I applied to the acre :

No. 1—50 bushels bone-dust, or one half bushel to each load.

No. 2—405 lbs. potash, dissolved and sprinkled over each load in equal quantities.

No. 3—100 loads, taken from the barn-yard muck and manure.

No. 4—7 bushels of salt, and 7 bbls. of lime, (caustic) in a thin paste, divided into 100 parts.

No. 5—160 bushels of wood ashes.

After being thoroughly mixed, as the materials were applied, the whole was spread, ploughed in, and planted in hills with Mercer potatoes. The yield was only 447¼ bushels of all sizes.

Acre No. 1—Muck and bone-dust, 65 bushels, very small.
Acre No. 2—Potash, 81 bushels, large.
Acre No. 3—Muck and manure, 120 bushels, large.
Acre No. 4—Lime and salt, 55¼ bushels, small.
Acre No. 5—Ashes, 83 bushels, good size.

¼ of an acre, Raw Muck, 43 bushels, good size.

"There was very little rot in the field, and most certainly much less in proportion in either acre, than in that where the manure was applied. After the potatoes were taken off, the field was prepared and sowed with wheat, 2 bushels to the acre, and timothy 10 lbs. to the acre, and both have come up satisfactorily.

"The third experiment was with corn. I put 230 loads, taken from the barn-yard muck and manure, on a four acre lot, (a very much impoverished soil,) planted it with corn in hills, which yielded 391 bushels in ears, and from one acre, esteemed to be the best, which was measured off and gathered by itself, 126 bushels."

" * * * If published, I wish such of your readers as have experience, would advise me as to the proper course to pursue.

"I read the communication of Mr. Hamilton, from which the foregoing extracts are taken, with profound interest, but because of the success of his experiments—not because his laudable efforts to convert his peat into manure had proved triumphant ; for these experiments have but partially succeeded in the crops of wheat and corn, while those on the potato crop have been entire failures. I feel an interest—a warm and earnest one—in them, because I discover in Mr. H. that *esprit de corps*—that indomitable zeal, which deserves, and must ultimately command success, and because from his perseverance, and the desire he has expressed to be advised "as to the proper course" to pursue, in regard to the manipulation of his peat, I believe he will listen to the voice of reason, whenever that may be proclaimed by a disinterested source. Thus believing, I will venture to say to him, in the most deferential spirit, that his applications to his potatoes were all wrong, though applied in a measure of liberality, which reflects great credit upon him as a public spirited gentleman and enterprising farmer. His lands he truly represents as having been worn out by improvident culture ; for soil cultivated for a series of years by tenant occupants, is sure to have every element of fertility extracted from it—and this result is not so much the fault of the tenant, as of the landlord. who, by the shortness of the lease, precludes the tenant from expending anything in manures.

"I am among them who look to Geine, or Mould, the substance which so abounds in the peat of Mr Hamilton's farm, as the soul, if I may so express myself, of every good soil—nay, I believe no soil can be highly productive without its presence in notable proportions. But necessary as it is to all productive lands, if it has to be applied, it must be in a condition, when applied, to yield up its virtues to the growing plants—in other words, it must, before being spread on the earth to be ploughed in, be reduced, by fermentation, to a state of active solubility. This may be brought about either by alkaline bodies, or by those of an animal nature. Not having any analysis of the soil in question, and left to judge of it from the facts furnished by Mr. H., I can arrive at no other practical conclusion, than that when it came into his possession, it had been largely robbed of its *organic* as well as of its *inorganic* original elements. These he will find, to a considerable extent, in his peat, when that comes to be properly prepared—and may be replaced at a much less expense than he incurred in preparing his peat for his potato field.

"I lay it down as a proposition true and self-evident, that any substance like that of peat, which has lain for ages supersaturated in water, excluded from the air, is unfit for direct application to the soil, until it undergoes such process as will infuse new life into it. To effect this, however, requires *time* ; for as the world was not made in a single day, neither can life be inspired into a dead body, unless the proper agencies of resuscitation be used in a proper way, and time be allowed for their action.—Now the agents used by Mr. Hamilton were all excellent in themselves, and used with a liberal hand, but owing to their not having been judiciously used, produced little or no effect upon his crop of potatoes, though I apprehend they will tell upon the succeeding crops of wheat and timothy, their present inverted position having brought them more directly under the influence of the atmospheric air.

"Having demurred to the manner adopted by Mr. H. to apply his peat, it is but fair that I should state how, in my opinion, he should apply it.

"Notwithstanding the analysis given by Mr. H. does not show the existence of any nitrogenous substances in his peat or muck, I nevertheless believe they are existent therein. Their condition may be a dormant one, but still susceptible of revivication ; therefore, I would avoid the application of lime, unaccompanied by a *fixer*, in the formation of any compost he may make from it. I give the following :

PEAT COMPOST RECEIPTS.

1. Spread 100 double horse-cart loads of peat, on the ground, 12 inches deep, on that spread 34 loads of stable or barn-yard manure, over that strew 3 bushels of plaster, and so, in the same proportions, continue to build up your heap, alternating peat, manure and plaster, until you have made it 4 or 5 feet high, the width to be reduced, so as to give to the heap a conical form, taking care to let peat be the top layer, and to build a wall of peat around the heap, to prevent loss

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1853.

Daily paper one year.....$6,00 } Invariably
Weekly.....2,50 } in advance.

This Week.

The close of business on Thursday night virtually concludes the present administration of national affairs. At 12 o'clock on Friday, Franklin Pierce will take the oath of office as President of the United States.

The present Congress will also end at the same time, and there is great reason to fear that it will go out without having done anything for our river or bars. The only chance now is with the Senate, and both the Senators from this State, turn their backs upon the affair and upon us. Whig or Democrat, Federalist or Republican, we must have a Cape Fear Senator, if we hope to have anything done for the interests of this portion of the State.—Messrs. Badger and Mangum care for us about the value of a chew of tobacco. Perhaps, however, Mr. Ashe may yet be able to effect something through others; but it is an uphill business, when even the urgent resolutions of the Legislature of their own State cannot induce our North Carolina Senators to co-operate with him. That they have refused to do so we *know*.

Beyond question, the Cabinet which will be sent in, we suppose on Saturday, will be in accordance with the announcements already made. It will certainly contain Marcy, Campbell, Guthrie, McLelland, Dobbin and Davis. Mr. Dobbin goes into the Navy. It would seem that about Mr. Cushing there is less certainty, although we cannot see why. We, ourselves, have little or no doubt that he will have a prominent place. One thing about him is certain—his ability; and a man of first class ability, learning and industry, when placed in the office of Secretary of State, can soon demonstrate the prudence displayed in his selection, maugre any slight prejudices which may have existed against him. Cushing will be Secretary of State, Marcy of the Treasury, Dobbin of the Navy, Davis of War, Guthrie of the Interior, McLelland Post-Master-General, Campbell Attorney General.

As a matter of course, President Fillmore has called an extra Session of the Senate to meet on the 4th inst, and continue in session for the purpose of acting upon executive appointments.

We must confess that at first the announcement of Mr. Dobbin in the Navy, struck us unpleasantly, and we should have liked anything else for North Carolina, if only for a change, but we learn from those best posted up, and on reflection we agree with them, that the Navy now ranks next to the premiership. The contemplated re organization of our naval forces, and their vast increase, especially in the steam, or perhaps we should say atmospheric branches, has given that department great importance, and it is rapidly rising to still greater importance. It affords a fair field for the display of administrative ability—the best of any, perhaps, for a comparatively new man to show his power and make his mark.

Daily Journal, 28th ult.

The Inauguration.—Europe and European Affairs.

By about this time to-day, the new President of the United States will be taking the oaths of office, and assuming the reins of Executive Government. No part of our system, in its practical operation, can afford a stronger contrast to the systems of Europe, or more strikingly exhibit the difference between our population and that of the Eastern Continent—than the perfect quietness and certainty with which the transfer of power is effected in obedience to a written rule of the Constitution. Since the first announcement of the popular decision in November last, no one has for a moment doubted the regular succession of events in their legal order, up to the inauguration of Franklin Pierce, the successful candidate.

Europe has presented no such spectacle. Every attempt at popular government seems to be the result of revolution—not simply political, but social—and is certain to end as it began—by a counter-revolution. The first consul of France became also its first Napoleon, and now its first President assumes the title of Napoleon III. What his ulterior designs are, no man can tell; for above all the rulers which Europe has had for ages, he possesses the faculty of concealing his own views and aims—he is perfectly inscrutable. Meanwhile, the whole fabric of European society is inlaid and underlaid with combustible materials, of which fact, the recent abortive effort at Milan and other places in Italy, is sufficient proof. For the success of these efforts, there is not the slightest hope; and the only present effect will be, to afford Austria an excuse to flood the country with troops, without exciting the jealousy of the other European powers—particularly France, of whom she is peculiarly jealous, since, under the name of restoring the Pope, French troops have obtained a foothold at Rome, in the heart of Italy, and in immediate contiguity to the Austrian Provinces.—France has also despatched additional forces to Italy, and with the present unpleasant state of feelings between the two governments, no one knows when hostilities may break out, in which case, France would have, as she always has had, the sympathies of the Italian people on her side; and Austria once engaged with France on the West, would find a Hungarian insurrection on her Eastern limits. What might be the result of all this, no one could tell; nor what influence Russia or England might exert—Russia, to give her neighbors occupation, and direct their attention from her own schemes of aggrandisement in Turkey, and England, to turn the tide of war from her own shores, and lessen the dangers of a French invasion.

It is true that Stocks in the English market rule high, and this is looked upon as an indication of confidence in the maintenance of peace, for some considerable time, at least; but, for all that, there is an uneasy feeling, since, in fact, the question of peace or war rests with one man, and his intentions all "the rest of mankind" are unable to fathom. What effect this might have upon ourselves, could not easily be calculated. Certainly a general European war could not exist for any great time without seriously affecting our commerce, and almost certainly involving us in difficulties with one or more of the maritime powers. President Pierce's Cabinet may have its hands full, or it may not, but it would be the part of wisdom to be prepared for emergencies.

☞ Well, it's *not* much to brag about, but it's *some*, and that is something—the enlargement of the "Daily," we mean. We have lengthened the columns enough to make a gain in all equivalent to near about two whole columns; and furthermore, have deemed it proper to call attention to the fact, lest it should be overlooked, and this is by no means an age wherein hiding one's light under a bushel can be regarded as fashionable.

In fact, we have added a little to the length of our columns, and will soon add more, we hope. Certainly our patrons may rest assured that we will do so as soon as we can, for we don't like to lag behind. Still we cannot and will not make promises, but we'll try.—*Daily Journal.*

The Ericsson Engine in the U. S. Navy.

Secretary Kennedy has written a letter to Hon. F. P. Stanton, Chairman of the Naval committee of the House, recommending the passage of a resolution to direct the Secretary of the Navy forthwith to make a contract with Captain Ericsson, for the construction, under the superintendence of the department, of one Ericsson Frigate, of not less than two thousand tons, to be equipped with Caloric Engines, as a Ship of War; and, for this purpose, to appropriate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Kennedy thinks that such a prompt recognition of this most important invention, is due from Congress; at the same time, that the probability—indeed, the certainty of future improvement in this engine, would commend the restriction of the contract, at the present moment, to one frigate.—The Report of Captain Sands, of the Navy, who was on board of the Ericsson, during her trip from New York to Norfolk, is considered highly favourable. He testifies to the steady and uniform action of the engines, under all circumstances—the coolness of the engine room—the very small quantity of coal used, and the slight attention necessary. The working pressure was restricted to eight pounds, and, therefore, gave no fair test of the speed which might be accomplished. The vessel, under this pressure, made from six to seven knots.

Capt. Ericsson proposes to build two vessels, of not less than two thousand tons, to be propelled ten miles an hour, on a consumption of not more than eight tons of coal per day.

INQUEST.—Coroner John J. Conoley, held an inquest Monday afternoon, 28th ult., over the dead body of Jacob Stidham, which was found in the Cape Fear River, below town, on the evening of the 27th. The verdict of the Jury was, that the deceased came to his death by accidental drowning.

Stidham was a native of New Jersey, but lately of Wilmington, Delaware, from which place he came out here a short time since, in the steamer Spray, of which boat he was engineer. We learn that he bore an excellent character, and was highly esteemed by his employer, Mr. VanBokkelen. He was a member of the Odd Fellows Society, by which the proper attentions have been paid to his remains.

Arrival of the Steamer Isabel.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston on Friday last, from Havana, bringing dates from the latter City to the 22d inst. We are indebted to the Charleston Courier of the 26th instant, for the following items of news:

Among the passengers is G. HAMILTON JONES, Esq. Private Secretary to the Hon. W. R. KING, who is bearer of dispatches from our Counsul at Havana to Washington. We are gratified to learn from Mr. JONES that the health of the Vice President elect is much improved. He is at present staying on the plantation of Mr. JENKS, four miles from Matanzas, that gentleman having politely tendered him the use of his house. Mr. JONES described the place as being exceedingly beautiful, and says that Mr. KING seems thoroughly to enjoy himself there. Mr. JONES left Mr. KING on the 21st instant, and appears perfectly sanguine as to his speedy recovery. The sugar house in Mr KING's case, has proved efficacious, affording him almost instantaneous relief. Mr. KING is accompanied by two nieces and two nephews.

The telegraphic account published in the *Courier* on Thursday, of the misunderstanding between Mr. KING and the Captain-General is substantially correct. It is, however, definitely settled, although no interview took place between the parties.

We learn from another passenger by the *Isabel* that some excitement existed in Havana in consequence of the authorities having broken open the mails from Havana, which were placed on board the U. S. Mail Steam Ship *Empire City*, Capt. WINDLE, for New Orleans on the 19th inst., by the agent, Messrs. DRAKE & Co. The *Empire City* was advertised to sail on that morning at seven o'clock, but prior to that hour was boarded by the Chief of Police, two Commissioners and three Police officers, who proceeded to open the Havana letters, detaining thereby the steamer until half past eight o'clock—one hour and a half. The following morning the U. S. Mail Steam Ship *Crescent City*, Capt. BAXTER, just as she was about proceeding to New York, was similarly treated, and detained one hour and a quarter.

It is said that the authorities have adopted this course in order, if possible, to discover what Creoles in the Island are engaged in correspondence with the Fillibusters of the United States. On the 21st inst., however, the U. S. Consul at Havana, Judge SHARKEY, adressed a communication to the Captain-General, protesting, it is said, in energetic terms against the right of the Cuban authorities to search any U. S. Mail steam ship. Our informant further states that he believes no response had been received by our Consul, prior to the departure of the *Isabel*. The *Isabel*, however, was permitted to leave Port without undergoing any examination; the communication therefore, of our Consul, seems to have had a desirable effect.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—The following are the principal Drawn Numbers in Drawing of 12th February: No. 28.477, $30.000; 18,447, $20,000; 23.784, $12,000; 867, $6,000; Nos. 15,992, 32,393, 35.246. 38,050, 38,776, each $2.000; Nos. 1.011, 1.638, 9,084, 13,078, 15,132, 21,502, 38.465, 38,766. 39.841, each $1.000; Nos. 5,812, 9,039, 10.549, 11.469, 13,670, 21,907, 22,705, 26,755, 28,378, 36,639, 39,942, each $500.

Mr. Pierce, of the Book Store, has laid upon our table:

"FIRST LOVE, a story of Woman's Heart," by Eugene Sue. Three volumes in one. Price 25 cents. Like all Sue's works, it is well worth reading as a work of art.

"WALDE WARREN, a Tale of Circumstantial Evidence," by Emerson Bennet, complete in one volume. Price 25 cents. The scene is laid in the Southwest, and we should think the novel affords stirring incidents, and would repay perusal in an unemployed hour.

"UGLY EFFIE, and other Tales," by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. The volume contains 369 pages, and eight of Mrs. Hentz's best stories, for 50 cents, and we think it well worth the money.

ANOTHER PROGRAMME OF THE CABINET.—We find in the Baltimore Sun of last Monday, another programme of the Cabinet, which differs somewhat from that which we gave last week—the difference consisting rather in the positions assigned to the different persons named, than in the persons themselves. It may be that this publishing of Cabinet rumours is a very unprofitable business; indeed, we are seriously inclined to think that it is, but then, what of that? everybody does it, and it can't be repeated only four more times, after which the official will be known. The telegraph in the Sun says:

The following is said to be the true complexion of the Cabinet, as definitely fixed upon:—Hon. William L. Marcy, of New York, Secretary of State; Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Robert McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of the Interior; Hon. Jeffersou Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War; Hon. J. C. Dobbin, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; Hon. James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Post-Master-General; Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney General.

A MORMON SPLIT.—It would seem that even the Mormons are not without their sectarian divisions. They, too, have their orthodox and heterodox—their Old Fogies and Young Americas. The "New Church" has sprung off from the "Old Church," and now they hate each other with duo cordiality.

Great excitement exists among real estate holders, in Mobile in consequence of a large number of suits of ejectment brought against them for defective titles. Property of over $2,000,000 value is involved.

Arrival of the Georgia.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamer Georgia arrived here from Chagres with a full complement of passengers and $2,800,000 in gold. She also brings the regular California mails of the 1st February.—Her news is no later than what has already been received by the United States and other conveyances.

Arrival of the [illegible]—Three days later from [illegible].

[illegible] March 1.—The steamer [illegible] arrived here to-day, [illegible] brings Liverpool dates to the 16th February, being three days later.

The Humbert brings sixty-five passengers and $89,000 in specie. Among her passengers is Mr. Mc[illegible]key, the American consul at Southoampton.

ENGLAND.—The steamer Europe has arrived out. England was quiet. Parliament has done nothing of special or general interest.

The winter in England has been unusually severe. Heavy snows storms had prevailed, causing considerable distress.

IRELAND.—The steamer Victoria struck against a rock on the coast of Dublin, and almost immediately went to pieces. There were about one hundred passengers on board, of whom about fifty lost their lives from drowning.

FRANCE.—The French legislature was opened on the 16th by the Emperor in person. His speech had a favorable effect on the Bourse

There is nothing of striking interest in France. All was quiet, and government affairs were moving on as usual. The Emperor and Empress continue to retain the confidence of the people Some other arrests for political offences had been made, and others previously arrested liberated.

GERMANY.—Affairs in Germany present no new feature of moment.

ITALY.—The insurrection at Milan and other parts of Italy has been subdued, and martial law had been proclaimed.

Later from California, &c.

The steamer United States, from Aspinwall the 18th, arrived at New York on Monday last. The steamers Tennesee and Cortes arrived at Panama on the 15th, and the Sierra Nevada on the 9th.

The United States brings 300 passengers and $112,000 in specie.

The Sierra Nevada at Panama brought Valparaiso dates of Jan. 28th. The schooner Daniel Beckwith, bound to California, had been destroyed by fire at Talcahuana.

The Golden Gate and Winfield Scott left Panama on the 1st for San Francisco. The Cortez brought down 200 passengers and $110,000 in gold. She passed the Pacific and Tennessee off Monterey on the 8th.

The corvette Portsmouth was at Acapulco.

In California the floods had nearly subsided, but the roads were still almost impassible, and the suffering of the people in the interior represented as heart-rending. The supply of flour at Nevada and vicinity was entirely exhausted. In the mines, at some places, life was sustained by feeding on mere scraps, which they were fortunate enough to have left and had previously thrown aside.

A destructive fire occured at Tobago on the 18th. No business houses were burnt.

Advices from Chirique state that the survey of the new route from the Atlantic to the Pacific was progressing favorably.

It was reported that an Ecuadorian vessel lying in the harbor of Tobago was procuring recruits.

There was no political news from Peru. Rich gold diggins had been found at Mendosea.

Australia dates of Dec. 10th had been received at Callao. The yield of gold amounted to £1,000,000 per month. Two government escorts had arrived at Sydney with 40,000 ounces of gold, and the ship Meteor had sailed for London with 44,000, ounces The accounts of the crops were favorable, the ground yielding abundantly. Flour at Sydney brought $12 per 200 lbs.

Seventeen Americans had returned to Panama, none of them with less than $3.000. A number are passengers on board of the United States, and speak in high terms of Australia.

The emigration into Melbourne from Great Britain and the United States is said to average about 1,000 daily. The American ship Ticonderoga, from England, with 1,000 government emigrants was in quarantine at Port Philip—125 passengers had died of measles.

Board at hotels in Melbourne was worth $2 per day. The Government were paying $2 50 per day for laborers on the public works.

There has been terrible destruction of property at Oregon from the floods. Many buildings swept away in Oregon city The Willamett river at one time was covered with floating dwellings, saw-mills, &c.

The health of the Isthmus continued good, and the roads rapidly improving.

Small sales of flour took place at San Francisco on the 31st ult., at $23.

Rice had advanced.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of the surrounding counties, held at Whitehall, Wayne county, on Saturday, the 12th of February, 1853, for the purpose of considering the proper steps to be taken in regard to any and all persons suspected of incendiarism, and other base crimes. The President being unwell. Allen W. Wooten was requested to take the chair.—The object of the meeting being explained, the Association proceeded to business, as follows:

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of six to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz: Jesse Lassiter, Mark Kutely, Col. James Davis, Calvin Rouse, Lemuel Dawson, and Needham Waters; and on motion of Dr. Davis, the chairman and Secretary were added to the committee.

The committee after a few moments' retirement, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, through their chairman. Jesse Lassiter:

WHEREAS, the peace of the community has been broken, and the good citizens thereof have, from time to time, been molested, by some unknown villian or villians; and whereas, the property of some of our most worthy citizens has been maliciously or clandestinely destroyed by fire and other means, by these midnight maurauders, & public safety thrown in jeopardy, we, a portion of the citizens, well wishers of good order, in convention assembled, are thoroughly convinced, from evidence gained from various sources, whence the above named depredations come.

1. *Resolved*, That we do most earnestly regret the distracted and unhappy condition of our community, caused by the fiendish perpetrators of darkest crime.

2. *Resolved*, That while we regret the performance of a duty incumbent upon all honorable people, which public as well as private security, demands at our hands, a task we could rather forego; we deprecate, and will no longer submit to such wanton and fascally outrages as have been from time to time perpetrated on our good and peaceable citizens.

3. *Resolved*, That we have strong reasons to suspect Enoch Cobb as being accessory to the commission of the many acts of incendiarisms heretofore witnessed by the good people of the surrounding country, by which great and severe losses have been sustained, and that he is hereby particularly requested, for the sake of the peace and safety of all concerned, to leave peaceably this State.

4. *Resolved*, That a word to the wise is sufficient, and we sincerely trust there will be no cause for further and more active means of redress.

5. *Resolved*, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the New Era, Republican & Patriot, Telegraph, Wilmington Journal, and Weekly News, with a request that they be published.

On motion, the association adjourned, to meet at this place at 11 o'clock, Saturday, 26th inst.

Wm. Kornegay, Pres't; L. Whitfield, Sec.; Jesse Hardy, Wm. Hines, Ira Davis, J. T. Dawson, J. H. Jarman, Loft. Quinn, Wm. S. Bowden, Edw. Outlaw, G. Quinn, Thos. Hardison, Jacob Turner, Calvin Hays, Insel Sullivan, Jesse Taylor, Alsey Gregory, G Outlaw, Willis Pipkin, Wm. B Whitfield, F. T. Wise, Lemuel Dawson, Thos. Dale, Elijah Bizzle, Allen Whitfield, B. D. Barnett, J. W. Davis, B. F. Sutton, W. M. Bolies, J. M. Davis, C. L. Davis, Seth Davis, O. L. Hawkins, John P. Davis, Wm. Kornegay, A. L. Davis, Jno. E. Davis, J. M. Kornegay, R. A. Whitfield, N. B. Whitfield, Wooten Bizzell, R. E. Davis, Jno. S. Davis, David Tindal, Isaac Casey, Bright Brock, Will. Eason, John W. Casey, Simpson Harper, John Tindal, John H. Blizzard, Gatlin Pate, Oliver Spencer, Jno. H. Allbertson, Churchill Bell, Wiley Rouse, Samuel Loftin, T. T. Hollowell, E. C. Patrick, Oliver Smith, S. D. Phillips, Giles Smith, Kinch, Grant, Wm. Smith, F. J. Cox, G. Stancil, P. C. Brister, Blount King, B. H. Smith, Wm. D. Cobb, Wm. Robinson, Wm. Carroway, D. B. Everett, Jas. F. Kornegay, G. W. Collier, John Wright, Wm. Thompson, John Everitt, John B. Griswold, R. Edmundson, E. Murray, John H. Powell, James K. Green, Wm. Holloway, John T. Kennedy, C. J. Nelson, J. J. Baker, Daniel Cogdell, James S. Lane, Jno. W. Davis.

Arrival of the Georgia.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamer Georgia arrived here from Chagres with a full complement of passengers and $2,800,000 in gold. She also brings the regular California mails of the 1st February.—Her news is no later than what has already been received by the United States and other conveyances.

Resolutions.

Resolved, That we form a Society, to be called the "New Hanover Bible Society," auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

A constitution was reported, and after sundry amendments was, adopted.

The following persons were duly elected officers of the Society. President Dr. James H. Dickson; Vice President, H. Nutt, Levin Lane, Jas. Kerr; Secretary, M. B. Grier; Treasurer, Capt. Gilbert Potter; Executive Committee, Isaac Northrop, Ged. H. Kelley, Thos. Loring, Jos McLaurin, Eli W. Hall, Esqrs, together with the other officers of the Society.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the various newspapers of the town.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Deruelle the Society adjourned. W. I. LANGDON, Chm'n.

M. B. GRIER, Sec'y.

SUPREME COURT.—The following decisions have been delivered since our last:—

By NASH, C. J.—In Barnes v. Ward, in Equity, from Robeson, making the injunction perpetual. Also, in doe ex dem Ward v. Hearne, from Stanly, affirming the judgment. Also, in Abrams v. Suttles, from Henderson, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J.—In Bowers, adm'r., v. Hoyt and others, and in Clark v. Hoyt and others, in Equity, from Martin, declaring Mrs. B. entitled to a life estate, &c. Also, in Armfield v. Moore, from Union, directing a venire de novo.

By BATTLE, J.—In Fulford v. Hancock, in Equity from Carteret, directing a decree for partition. Also, in March v. Wilson, from Surry affirming the judgment. Also, in Troy v. Troy, in Equity from Bladen, dismissing the petition.

Supreme Court.

This Tribunal adjourned on Wednesday, after a laborious Session. The following are the closing decisions:—

By NASH, C. J.—In Turner v. Hughes, in Equity, from Wake, confirming the report. Also, in *doe ex dem*, Smith v. Bryan, from Bladen, affirming the judgment. Also, in Parker v. Latham, from Beaufort, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Carroway v. Cox, from Wayne, judgment below reversed; judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in State v. Hussey, from Guilford, awarding a *venire de novo*.

By PEARSON, J.—In *doe ex dem*, Myers v. Craige, from Anson, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Blue v. McDuffie, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in President &c., Deaf, Dumb Institute v. Norwood, in Equity, from Orange; decree for plaintiffs: (Nash, C. J. dissented.) Also, in Robinson v. Lewis, in Equity, from Bladen, dismissing the Bill.

By BATTLE, J.—In Greene v. Lane, in Equity, from Craven, dismissing the petition, affirming the former decree. Also, in Drewry v. Phillips, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. Also, in Fanshaw v. Fanshaw, from Currituck, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Dudley v. Winfield, in Equity, from Anson. Also, in Owen v. Owen, in Equity, from Sampson, directing the proper accounts to be taken.

Decision in the Great India Rubber Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—There has seldom been a decision of so much importance to the public and those immediately concerned as that made in the Patent office to-day by the Commissioner of Patents The application to extend Goodyear's India Rubber Patent for seven years dismissed and the public will hereafter have free use of the invention.

From a careful perusal of the decision it appears that it is likely to carry with it the subsequent patent, which is immediately dependent on this, sulphur being indispensable in both patents There is no appeal, the law of 1848 giving no exclusive power to the commissioner. The interest involved exceeds $5,000,000. This is a great triumph for Horace H. Day, who was proved by thirteen witnesses to be the prior invention.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—The Savannah Journal says that its exchanges from Florida "do not bring us any account of a battle with Billy Bowlegs, as we had hoped they would do. Billy's *coup d'etat* still retains its brilliancy, and that hero is tranquilly awaiting attack, in undisturbed possession of his native everglades. The only allusion to him we find in the Jacksonville News, of the 12th.—They are as follows:

"Gen. Blake, the contractor for the removal of the Indians, passed through on the Welaka on Tuesday last, *en route* for Washington. He seems to think there is still hope that the Indians will go voluntarily, provided a *demonstration* is made to force them. All means and appliances have heretofore been exhausted, and failed, *except one*; and until that is tried, we shall have no hope—and that is the plan of "still hunting," and high rewards, for success. We see no "impropriety" in it.

"President Fillmore, it is supposed, will make a visit to the South soon after the 4th of March; and we notice that a public meeting is suggested at Wilmington, North Carolina, to make the arrangements to give him a suitable reception.

If he will extend his visit South as far as the *everglades*, his friend Billy will be happy to reciprocate the hospitality he received at the White House last September, but it will be done after *his own fashion!* The *way* Billy would *entertain* the ex-President, in the "Big Cypress," would be a "caution" to all the rest of mankind!"

GEN. PIERCE'S CARRIAGE AND HORSES.—On Thursday, the 24th ult., the splendid carriage and horses presented by the Boston people to Gen. Pierce, arrived in New York, *en route* for Washington. The horses, which cost $1,400, are of a light bay color, with switch tails. The carriage is a very costly one, the materials used in its construction being all manufactured in New England. It weighs about 1300 pounds, and cost about $1500. It is made in the French caleche style. The whole equipage, including harness, &c., cost $3.500. This handsome present will be presented to Gen. Pierce at Washington, by Messrs. Dunbar, Riddle and Fetridge, who are the committee on behalf of the Boston people.

Attorney General Crittenden was married to the widow of the late General Ashley, on Sunday evening last, at Dr. Payne's Episcopal Church, in Washington City. President Fillmore, General Pierce, General Scott, members of Congress, of the Cabinet, and many others were in attendance. The bride was given away by Secretary Everett.

POST OFFICES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Postmaster General has established a new Post office at Pine Hill, Richmond county, Wiley Smith, P. M. Also, at Colvin's Creek, New Hanover county, Joel L. Moore, P. M.

Contentina, Pitt county, and Pleasant Oak, Mecklenburg county, have been discontinued.

The Philadelphia dealers in breadstuffs are about to establish a Corn Exchange, and for that purpose have agreed to meet every morning for the discussion and transaction of business, from 9 until 10 o'clock.

The U. S. mail steamer Washington, sailed from New York on Saturday for Southampton and Bremen, taking out $85,323 in specie and 31 passengers

Two of the Aldermen of New York city have been indicted by the Grand Jury for misdemeanors.

BACK AGAIN.—A large number of slaves passed through this place yesterday on their way from Florida to Halifax county, from which they had been removed some years ago.

People having almost ceased to remove *from* North Carolina, it is natural that the tide should turn. Many others would do as the masters of these slaves, if they could summons the neccessary moral courage.

Fayetteville Observer.

SPEECH OF GEN. PIERCE.—Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, from the committee appointed by congress to inform Gen. Pierce of his election as President of the United States, reported that Gen. P. accepted the office in the following speech;—

"You will please communicate to the respective houses of congress my acceptance of the trust confided to me, and at the same time express to them my grateful acknowledgments, and assure them of the deep sense of obligation with which I regard this manifestation of confidence on the part of my countrymen, and it will be my earnest desire to prove that their confidence has not been misplaced."

SWEARING IN THE VICE PRESIDENT.—A Bill was introduced and unanimously passed in the U. S. Senate, Thursday last, authoizing our Consul at Havana, to administer the oath of office on the 5th March, or any time thereafter, to Vice President King. Also, authorizing any Judge of a U. S. Court to administer said oath at any place in the United States, on said 4th March or thereafter.

[illegible] dent of the [illegible] Jefferson Davis [illegible] Cabinet, and [illegible] erce's arrival in [illegible] that [illegible] ran a very deep set saw on the office seekers last night, when arriving at the Washington depot. The committees, some of whom had got themselves appointed to receive him, with "*le grand flourrishe*," were ranged about the inner door of the car house, written speech and hats in hands. The instant the cars stopped, a seedy looking individual jumped from the *baggage* car. He was habited in a rusty overcoat and shocking bad hat, and his jaws were tied up in a handkerchief. With hands in his pockets, he elbowed his way through the eager crowd of committee men, who were straining their eyes to discern the person of the President elect and those known to be in attendance upon him, among those dismounting from the passenger cars. While so engaged, a patriot, deeply interested in the division of the spoils, hearing the steam whistle, had rushed from the avenue to the station, and leaping into the door ran butt against the seedy looking stranger, who was just then striding out of it. The latter gave his assailant a look from head to foot, saying—"Is it absolutely necessary to run a man chock down?"—passed on, taking the first hack at hand and driving to Willard's. As the hackman was closing the coach door, on his "fare," the committees learned that their prey had escaped them. On arriving at Willard's, Gen. Pierce managed to reach his rooms without its being known by another soul that he was in the house. His private Secretary, who had selected his suite of rooms, some time before, had so described to him their locality, as to enable him to reach them without even acquainting the person in the office of his presence. To-day he is receiving no call, though some gentlemen have been with him on his own invitation, I understand.

The Ericsson Propeller.

Her trip to Alexandria. The Washington papers give a good account of the breathing ship during her recent trip from New York to Alexandria. It is stated that she will remain at that city probably ten or twelve days, to afford the members of the Government of Congress and others, full opportunity to examine her peculiarities. Mr. Ericsson, the ingenious inventor of her motor, is on board. This ship and her novel motive power have been so often and so fully referred to in our paper that any description here would be unnecessary repetition. Her size is about 2,200 tons, her engines are estimated at 600 horse-power, and her model is said to be beautiful. She made no attempt to try her speed on her way up the Potomac, that forming no part of the object of her voyage.

Captain Lowber, weighed anchor at half past nine o'clock last Wednesday morning at Sandy Hook, and, in pursuance of instructions, stood to the east in the face of a strong gale and heavy sea. He kept his course for eighty miles, when the wind shifted to the northwest. He then stood in shore again in the face of the gale. During these two gales the ship stood the test nobly, and though she pitched her bowsplit under water, with her lee-guard immersed, her engines performed with the utmost regularity, the whe-ls making six turns and a half a minute, with entire uniformity. Not the slighest motion was perceptible in the frame work and bracing of the engines. After the ship and engines were thus fully tested, Captain Lowber shaped his course for the Cheaspeake, and in going up the bay encountered a heavy snow-storm.

On approaching the mouth of the Potomac the weather became so thick that the pilot declined to go further and the ship came to anchor at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. The engines had then been in operation for seventy-three hours without being stopped for a moment or requiring the slighest adjustment—only one fireman having been on duty at a time during the whole trip. The consumption of fuel was under five tons in the twenty-four hours Captain Sands of the navy, who was on board to witness the performance, is delighted with the result, and says that he would willingly go to Australia in her. Thus the great principle of the new motor is now a demonstrated reality.

The Secretary of the Navy, Hon. John P. Kennedy, has addressed a letter to Captain Ericsson, in which he speaks favorably of the new invention, and expresses his wishes for its success. He says:

The country and the Government have both so many inducements to wish for a fortunate result to your great enterprise, that I regard it as an obligation upon this Department to contribute whatever may be appropriately in my power, to promote the full development of your invention, and to aid in the most effectual means to test its value.

It was with this conviction that I requested you to allow your ship to be brought, at the earliest practicable day during the present session of Congress, to the neighborhood of the seat of Government, not only that it might be seen and examined by the public authorities, but that by the voyage hither a trial of its capacity and quality might be made which should enable this Department to form the best judgment upon the question of the adaption of the principle of its construction to the uses of the service.

First Vessel for Liberia.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
Washington February 25, 1853.

The American Colonization Society is making preparations to start a vessel from Norfolk, Virginia, the First of May, with emigrants for Liberia. One hundred and seventy-eight persons have already applied for a passage—of whom one hundred and fourteen are from Virginia: fifty-two from North Carolinia, six from Kentucky, three from Massachusetts, one from Ohio, one from Pennsylvania, and one from New York. A fine large vessel will be chartered, affording the most ample accommodations for two hundred and fifty passengers. Application for a passage should be made immediately. The price of passage and six months support in Liberia is sixty dollars each one, for all who are able to pay. A free passage and six months' support will be given to all worthy persons who are unable to pay, and who can come well recommended.

A pamphlet containing all necessary "information about going to Liberia" will be forwarded to all who desire it. W. McLAIN,
Secretary American Colonization Society.

We learn from the Savannah Courier that Mr. WILLIAM J. HOLMES, a gentleman of high respectability, in Hamilton county, Florida, was murbered on the 17th inst. by a man named JAMES HALL. There is a large reward offered for HALL's arrest. HALL is a man about forty-five years old, light complexion, light hair, rather red—blue eyes and deep set—remarkably hump shouldered, and his head thrown back—will weigh about 115 lbs., and was riding a chestnut sorrel horse when he left. He is said to be quick spoken, and is as cunning as a fox.

"A PARTY IS A BODY OF MEN UNITED FOR PROMOTING, BY THEIR JOINT ENDEAVORS, THE NATIONAL INTEREST UPON SOME PARTICULAR PRINCIPLE IN WHICH THEY ARE ALL AGREED. The duty imposed upon such a party, in order to insure success, is constant vigilance. It is in a position of perpetual hostility to its opposing party or parties. SEVERE AND ARDUOUS CONTEST is essential to success, nay, to the continuance of its own existence. Now, we all know that the *active* men of every political party, are comparatively few in number. On those few devolve the duty of managing its affairs. They have to maintain the contest in which the party is engaged; they have to bear the burden and heat of every day; and of them arduous labors and great personal sacrifices are unceasingly demanded. The vast numerical majority of every political party *are engaged in their own personal affairs, attending to their private business, from which, except on special occasions*, say election days and occasional convocations—*they will never consent to be drawn.*

Now, what I maintain is, that those men who do the work and submit to the sacrifices, and *give* and *receive* the hard blows in party conflicts, HAVE CLAIMS UPON THE PARTY for *whatever emoluments and honors it has to bestow.* I do not mean that any party claim can compensate for the want of proper qualifications faithfully and intelligently to discharge the duties of office to which a citizen may aspire; but what I mean is, that where there *are* such qualifications, THE MEN WHO HAVE MINGLED IN THE PARTY CONTESTS ARE TO BE PREFERRED IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICIAL STATIONS. Let this principle be overlooked, and the declaration made that *individual services and sacrifices give no claims upon a party for preferment*, and it will soon see that NONE WILL PERFORM SERVICES AND MAKE SACRIFICES FOR IT. The avowal of such a principle by any party WOULD BE AN ANNUNCIATION OF ITS DISSOLUTION."

Capt. Lowber has written home to the owners of the Ericsson, in New York, expressing himself entire'y satisfied with her performance at sea and confirming to their full extent, the gratifying reports that have already appeared.

The Public Lands.

The [illegible] and struggle over the public lands and the proceeds of the public lands, reminds us of a [illegal] anecdote. A witness on the stand was asked, "What did Mary say?" The opposing council objected to the question, and went into a long and learned argument to show that it was not competent. The lawyer who had pronounced the question maintained that it should be answered, and dived deep into legal lore to sustain his position. The Judge sifted the arguments of both the champions, quoted the authorities, and finally decided that the witness should answer the question—"What did Mary say?" was asked; and the reply was, "Not a word."

And thus after all the squabble about what is to be done with the proceeds of public lands, it turns out that there are no proceeds; but on the contrary the expense of surveying and bringing them into market has been greater than the amount received for them.

But some contend that the Government should defray the expenses and divide the receipts among the States. This would only be sifting the money from one pocket to the other. The Government would draw from the people the money to pay for the lands surveyed, and then return them a portion of what they had paid. Why not let the money remain with them, and let the proceeds of the lands go towards defraying the expenses of bringing them into market? The tariff laid on imports to furnish a revenue, comes out of the people who consume the imported articles. It is but an indirect way of taxing them, and if the amount received for the lands does not go into the treasury then the indirect taxation must be increased. Thus the captivating generosity of giving to the States the proceeds of the public lands is but a gilded hook whose barb is a high tariff—a pretext to foist that old exploded thunder of the whig party upon the people.

It sounds remarkably well to say that Uncle Sam should have his lands surveyed, the Indian titles extinguished, &c., and then sell them and give his money to the boys But where does the old fellow get the money to have this done? Why the boys must contribute it—must pay a little higher for clothes and various other articles, which would be unnecessary if the old Uncle would just go along, and take the money he gets for his lands to pay for bringing them into market. His lands are large and valuable and soon will yield him a revenue; and then he can afford to lower his tariff, which will cheapen many of the articles that his boys have to buy. This, too, will prevent his Northern sons from growing rich by impoverishing his Southern ones; for the demagogueical liberality of giving the proceeds of the public lands is but a trick to increase the tariff and enrich the Northern manufacturers.

Some astute ones, although they profess to be opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the lands, are in favor of distributing the lands themselves among the States. Now this is simply stuff, gammon, every bit of it. If the General Government, with all its wealth, wisdom and power, cannot make these lands profitable, how is it to be expected that a single State can, when the lands belonging to one State lie in another, at the mercy of the State in which they do lie as to the amount of taxes they shall pay. Suppose, for instance, North Carolina has 500,000 acres of land in Illinois. Illinois may say, "You have no business with that land here in my territory. I will give ten thousand dollars for it, and if you are not willing to take it, why I will levy a tax of 50 cents per acre upon it." And this is just about the course that would be pursued by the new States in which the lands lie.

We say let the public lands remain in the hands of the General Government. Let it manage them—they are too unwieldy for a State where they lie beyond the borders of the State to which they belong. If Uncle Sam can't manage them to advantage, one of his sons would not be likely to do better.

Mountain Banner.

Slave Trade in British Vessels.

The laws of the United States make the importation of slaves from foreign countries *piracy*. The British Government sanctions the importation of coolies into Jamaica, and other British islands. How much better this system is than the slave trade and slavery, the reader may judge after reading the following:—*N. Y. Jour. Commerce.*

From our Havana Correspondent, under date of Feb 11th.

On the morning of the 7th, arrived from Amoa, Singapore and Jam

Charge at Eylau.

BY J. T. HEADLEY.

The author, in speaking of Marshal Murat, says:

It is at Eylau that he always appears in his terrible aspect. This battle, fought in mid winter, in 1807, was the most important and bloody one that had yet occurred. France and Russia had never before opposed such strength to each other, and a complete victory on either side would have settled the fate of Europe. Bonaparte remained in possession of the field, and that was all—no victory was ever so like a defeat.

The field of Eylau was covered with snow, and the little ponds that lay scattered over it were frozen sufficiently hard to bear the artillery. Seventy-five thousand men on one side, and eighty-five thousand on the other, arose from the frozen field on which they had slept on the night of the 7th of February, without tent or covering, to battle for a continent. Augereau, on the left, as descibed in the preceding volume, was utterly routed early in the morning.—Advancing through a snow storm so thick he could not see the enemy, the Russian cannon mowed down his ranks with their destructive fire, while the Cossack cavalry, which were ordered to charge, came thundering on, almost hitting the French infantry with their long lances before they were visible thro' the storm. Hemmed in and overthrown, the whole division composed of 16,000 men, with the exception of 1,600, were captured or slain. Just then the snow storm cleared up, revealed to Napoleon the peril to which he was brought, and he immediately ordered a grand charge by the Imperial Guard and the whole cavalry. Nothing was farther from Bonaparte's wishes or expectations than the bringing of his reserve into the engagement at this early stage of the battle—but there was no other resource left him. Murat sustained his high reputation on this occasion, and proved himself for the hundredth time worthy of the great confidence Napoleon placed in him. Nothing could be more imposing than the battle field at this moment. Bonaparte and the Empire trembled in the balance, while Murat prepared to leap down his cavalry to save them. Seventy squadrons, making in all 14,000 well mounted men, began to move over the slope, with the Old Guard moving sternly behind; Bonaparte, it is said, was more agitated at this crisis than when, a moment before, he was so near being captured by the Russians. But as he saw those seventy squadrons come down on a plunging trot, pressing hard after the white plume of Murat, that streamed through the snow storm far in front, a smile passed over his countenance.

The earth groaned and trembled as they passed, and the thousands of glittering helmets and flashing sabres above the dark and angry mass below, looked like the foam of a sea wave as it crests on the deep. The rattling of their armor and the muffled thunder of their tread drowned all the roar of battle, as with firm set array and swift, steady motion, they bore down with their terrible front on the foe. The shock of that immense host was like a falling mountain, and the front line of the Russian army went down like frost work before it. Then commenced a protracted fight of hand to hand and sword to sword, as in cavalry action at Eckmuhl. The crashing of steel was like the ringing of countless hammers, and horses and riders were blended in wild confusion together. The Russian reserve were ordered up, and on these Murat fell with his fierce horsemen, crushing and trampling them down by the thousands.—But the obstinate Russians disdained to fly, and rallied again and again, so that it was no longer cavalry charging on infantry, but squadrons of horse galloping through a broken host, that gathering into knots, still disputed with unparalleled bravery the red and rent field

It was during this strange fight that Murat was seen to perform one of those desperate deeds for which he was renowned. Excited to the highest pitch of passion by the obstacles which opposed him, he seemed endowed with ten-fold strength, and looked more like a super-human being treading down helpless mortals, than an ordinary man. Amid the roar of artillery and rattle of musketry, and falling of sabre-strokes like lightning about him, that lofty white plume never once went down, while ever and anon it was seen glancing through the smoke of battle the star of hope to Napoleon, and showing that his "right arm" was still uplifted and striking for victory. He raged like an unloosed lion amid the foe; and his eye, always terrible in battle, burned with increased lustre, while his clear and steady voice, heard above the tumult of the strife, was worth more than a thousand trumpets to cheer on his followers. At length, seeing a knot of Russian soldiers that for a long time, had kept up a devouring fire on his men, he wheeled his horse and drove in full gallop upon their levelled muskets. A few of his guard, that never allowed that white plume to leave their sight, charged after. Without waiting to count his foes, he seized the bridle in his teeth and with a pistol in one hand and his drawd sword in the other, burst in headlong fury upon them, and scattered them as if a hurricane had swept by.

Though the cavalry were at length compelled to retire, the Russians had received a check that alone saved the day. Previously, without bringing up their reserve, they were advancing over the field, but now they were glad to cease the combat and wait for further reinforcements under Lestocq, before they renewed the battle. I have spoken of the progress of the fight during the day in another place. Prodigies of valor were performed on all sides, and men slain by tens of thousands, till night at length closed the awful scene, and the Russians began to retire from the field.

Such was the battle of Eylau, fought in the midst of a piercing snow storm. Murat was a thunderbolt on that day, and the deeds that were wrought by him will ever furnish themes for the poet and the painter. But let the enthusiast go over the scene on the morning after the battle, if he would find a cure for his love of glory. Fifty-two thousand men lay piled across each other in the short space of six miles; while the snow, giving back the stain of blood, made the field look like a great slaughter house. The frosts of a wintry morning were all unheeded in the burning fever of ghastly wounds, and the air was loaded with cries for help, and groans, and blasphemies, and cursings. Six thousand horses lay amid the slain, some stiff and cold in death, others rendering the scene still more appalling in their vast winding sheet of snow. Foemen had fallen across each other as they fought, and lay like brothers clasped in the last embrace; while dismembered limbs and disembowelled corpses were scattered thick as autumn leaves over the field. Every form of wound, and every modification of wo, were here visible. No modern war had hitherto exhibited such carnage, and where Murat's cavalry had charged, there the slain lay thickest. Two days after the battle 5000 wounded Russians lay on the frozen field, where they had dragged out the weary nights and days in pain. The dead were still unburied, and lay amid wrecks of cannons, and munition wagons, and bullets, and howitzers—whole lines had sunk where they stood, while epaulettes and neglected sabres, and muskets without owners, were strewed on every side, and thrown into still more terrible relief by the white ground of snow over which they lay. Said Napoleon, in his bulletin home, after describing the dreadful appearance the field presented—"The spectacle is sufficient to inspire princes with the love of peace and horror of war."

NEW YORK BANKS.—Some method is about to be adopted at Albany to check an abuse of the banking law which is practised to a considerable extent by banks which have been recognised after the expiration of their charters, under the free law. It appears that these banks have the right to re-organize by depositing $10,000 of securities with the bank department, instead of $100,000, which is required of new associations. Some of these banks having issued a large amount of new notes, just before the expiration of their charters; continue to re-issue them under the new organization with only $10,000 of security in the bank department, and thus defeat the intention of the law, which was to provide ample security for all the bank issues. This course is not only an evasion of the law and dangerous to the public, but is a rank injustice to other institutions which have complied fully with the requirements of the law. We trust the bank committees will put an effectual stop to this species of financial sharp practice.—*N. Y. Tribune, 11th.*

THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY.—The London Atlas hints that another interesting event will, in all human probability, take place in April next in the royal household—the eighth. There are now seven—three princes and four princesses. The oldest is 11 years of age. Her Majesty is in her 33d year; has been married between 12 and 13 years, and seems particularly resolved to do what is in her power to save her country, when she shall cease to reign over it, from that worst of national calamities—a disputed succession.

The following lines were suggested by reading of the arrest, some years since, of a woman for stealing. While in the hands of the police, she begged frantically to be released, saying she but took the money to buy bread for an only child, who was dying with hunger. Her wild appearance and uneven steps caused them to think her under the influence of liquor, and thus her words were disregarded, and she was placed in confinement. The next morning she was found dead in her cell, and upon search being made, it was ascertained that both she and her son had indeed died of starvation.

"Oh! pause and hear a mother's woe,
One pitying look upon her cast!
Stay, watchman! hear, ere on you go;
In mercy drag me not so fast!
You will not stop or heed each tear,
Yet spake I not, my heart would rend.
One week ago I landed here—
I had no money, had no friend;

"My husband died upon the sea—
Alas! how is my heart bereft!
One only child I have with me;
The only one of *eight* babes left,
Amid your streets, confused and wild,
I wandered on with aching head:
I begged, to feed my famished child,
Yet no kind hand would give us bread.

"Since yester morn no food I found;
My Willie's eye in death grew dim,
I laid him softly on the ground,
And plead and prayed for bread for him.
Oh, mercy! hear those hungry moans,
That sigh, that sounded long and slow;
Oh, heed the anguish of my tones,
And let me go! ah, let me go!

"(He heeds me not! A few words more!)
I left his side, I hurried on,
That money saw, and from its store
Grasped one small piece to save my son.
No, watchman! stop! my words believe—
'Tis hunger only makes me reel,
My words are true; I don't deceive,
Have you no heart? cannot you feel?"

Hark! hark! again those moans so wild!
"Unloose thy hold! Fiend! fiend! I'm strong!
Ye shall not drag me from my child!
Away! away! I will be gone!
(He holds me still! I can't depart!
Despair! what demons near I view!)
But stay! what thrills my wretched heart?
Proud heartless man, I'll go with you.

"Lead on, I say! Why halt ye now!
The horrid deed of blood is done:
My boy is dead! his murderer *thou!*
Then, tyrant! monster! then load on!
Ha, ha! the goal is reached at last,
My prison walls at length I see;
Ay, bar the door! ay, make it fast!
For one short hour will set me free.

"For God forgives where man will not—
He looks on me with pitying eye;
No more I feel my hungry ire—
Oh, sweet release! I faint! I die!"
The morning soon in brightness shone,
And to that cell it softly crept,
Where lay a woman on the stone,
But in Death's arms she calmly slept.

The Death of Louis XVII.

The story of Rev. Eleazer Williams, the assumed son of Louis XVI. has excited a new interest in all that relates to the dark page of history which refers to his boyhood. A work just published in Paris, by M. de Beauchesne, says positively that the Dauphin died in a French prison at half past two o'clock on the 9th of June, 1795. M. de B. describes the scene as follows, as reported to him by Gomin, one of the *gardiens du temple:*

DEATH OF THE DAUPHIN.—"Gomin observing the child calm, motionless, and silent, said to him, 'I hope you are not suffering at present?' 'Oh, yes, I am suffering, but much less; the music is so sweet!'

"There was no music either in the tower or in the neighborhood: no noise from without at this moment reached the chamber where the young martyr was dying. Gomin, surprised, asked him, 'Where do you hearthe music?' 'From on high!' 'How long since?' 'Since you have been on your knees. Don't you hear it? Listen! Listen!' And the child raised his falling arm, and opened his large eyes lighted up with ecstacy. His poor guardian, not wishing to destroy this sweet and heavenly illusion, set himself to listen also, with the pious desire of hearing what could not be heard.

"After some moments of attention, the child started again, his eyes glistened, and he exclaimed in an inexpressible transport: 'In the midst of all the voices I heard my mother's!" * * * * * * * *

"Lasne came up from below to relieve Gomin; the latter went out, his heart oppressed, but not more anxious than on the evening before, for he did not expect an immediate termination. Lasne took his seat near the bed; the Prince regarded him for a long time with a fixed and dreamy look. When he made a slight movement, Lasne asked him how he was, and if he wanted anything? The child said, 'Do you think that my sister has heard the music? how happy it would have made her?' Lasne was unable to answer.

The eager and penetrating look, full of anguish of the dying child, darted towards the window. An exclamation of happiness escaped his lips; then looking towards his guardian, he said: 'I have one thing to tell you—Lasne approached and took his hand; the little head of the prisoner fell upon his guardian's brea t, who listened to him, but in vain. His last word had been spoken, God had spared the young martyr the agony of the dying rattle; God had kept for himself the last thought of the child. Lasne put his hand upon the heart of the child; the heart of Louis XVII. had ceased to beat. It was half past two o'clock in the afternoon."

M. de Beachesne knew Gomin and Lasne, the two last guardians of the dauphin, and receiving from them each a certificate, confirming his account of the Prince's death. Fac-similes of these original papers are given in his book.

Testimony of Gomin.

MONSIEUR DE BEAUCHESNE:—Nothing can be more true than what you have written in regard to the last moments of the dauphin, his conversations, and his death. You have also done justice to my sentiments, and I thank you for it *with all my heart.*

Receive, &c., GOMIN.

Testimony of Lasne.

MONSIEUR DE BEAUCHESNE:—As I have always said, and always will say, I declare here upon my honor, and before God, that the son of Louis XVI. died in my arms in the Tower of the Temple. They are nothing but impostors who pretend the contrary. I had often seen the unfortunate dauphin at the Tuileries, and I perfectly recognised him in his prison.—You have perfectly recalled all the details I gave you, the account of which that you have drawn up and have read to me, is most scrupulously exact. I have told the truth all my life-time; it is therefore not when I am approaching the end of my days, that I would falsify it. LASNE.

October 21st, 1837.

PARISIAN STATISTICS.—We find the following figures in the Parisian correspondence of the New York Tribune, and regard them as somewhat interesting. The number of corpses exposed in la Morgue is a singular item:

The population of Paris, within the barriers, in 1851, was 1,054.263, or six hundred less than in 1846. This want of increase is accounted for by the troubles of 1848—by the killed, exiled and voluntary emigrants of that and the following years.—The population of the city at the present time cannot be rated at less than 1,100.000. In 1851 there were born 32.324 children, of whom 16,349 were males, and 15.975 females; 6.285 of them were born in the hospitals; 10.635 were illegitimate, of whom 2.054 have been recognized by their parents; 2,319 were still-born. The whole number of deaths in the same period was 27.595, of whom 10,026 took place at the hospitals; 325 corpses were exposed at the Morgue—(these last are drawn from Seine, found in the streets, and otherwise—one was lately borne thither in his fancy dress from a masked ball at the opera—and delivered to friends or relatives when claimed;) 125 died in prison; 5 were guillotined.—The account of births and deaths balances as follows: Excess of births over deaths, 4.739; excess of males over females, 563. The number of marriges was 10.233. among the parties to which were 2.171 widows and widowers, which speaks well for the agreeableness of this venerable institution of our fathers and mothers. In reference to the number of illegitimate children—who are to those born in wedlock as one to three—it should be observed that Paris is no standard by which to judge the whole country. The proportion, throughout France, of natural to legitimate birth, is as one to thirteen—much less in Baden, Bavaria, Sweden, and many other European countries.

THE CALORIC SHIP.—The Scientific American says that it has not seen a solitary scientific argument presented by the hot air advocates in favor of it as a superior substitute for steam, and is convinced that they are all deficient in scientific knowledge. Hot air can certainly be used as a motive power, but the most important inquiry is, can it be employed at a less expense than steam? The answer to this inquiry will determine the value of the invention.

[illegible] Christian Intelligencer.

[illegible] the individuals [illegible] the arrest, some years since, of a woman for stealing. While in the hands of the police, she begged frantically to be released, saying she but took the money to buy bread for an only child, who was dying with hunger. Her wild appearance and uneven steps caused them to think her under the influence of liquor, and thus her words were disregarded, and she was placed in confinement. The next morning she was found dead in her cell, and upon search being made, it was ascertained that both she and her son had indeed died of starvation.

[illegible] compliment to this distinguished North Carolinian. Not a word is said by the correspondent that is not fully endorsed by his fellow-citizens of his native State:

"Three men named in the list will give more than mere party satisfaction: Messrs. Marcy, Cushing and the gallant, whole souled young Democrat, James C. Dobbin. Judge Cushing and Hon. Wm. L. Marcy are too well known to require eulogium—but Mr. Dobbin, though not so well known, is not the less talented. In his own State, (N. Carolina,) he has done yeoman service for the cause for many years past, holding many important posts of honor and trust at the hands of the people, and was more recently the regular nominee of the Democracy of the State Legislature for the U. S Senate. All who were at the National Democratic Convention which nominated Gen. Pierce, will remember the part he took at a time when discontent prevailed throughout that body. Amid the cries for adjournment, James C. Dobbin rose and in the most touching manner appealed to the Democracy—stating that North Carolina having done all she could for the man of her choice, Jas. Buchanan, he now come by authority of his fellow-delegates, to offer the vote of that State to a man who in the councils of the nation, had displayed unequalled patriotism, and ability and rare sense, and who on the tented field of battle, had met the enemies of his country with heroic bravery and undaunted courage—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire

It would be folly to describe the enthusiasm which followed this speech; thunders of applause spoke the approbation of the Convention, and it was on that ballot that the President elect received the nomination. Mr. Dobbin is thoroughly acquainted with the demands of the Navy, and will make this branch of the national defence what it should be. Success to the chivalrous, generous Dobbin."

DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—Our enterprising and gifted townsman, Mr. J. H. Whitehurst, has received another testimonial of admiration of his skill, in the form of a communication from Millard Fillmore, Chairman of the Central Committee of the United States, informing him that the Jurors of the late London Fair have awarded him a medal, certificate, and copy of their reports, in consideration of the beautiful display of his Daguerreotypes at that exhibition. The compliment was merited, for Mr. Whitehurst is unrivalled as an artist, and has met with a success proportionate to his endeavors —*Baltimore American.*

Whitehurst's Gallery in this place may be found on Front Street, over Messrs. Polley & Hart's Store.

A Bad Leg of a very Dangerous Nature cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Mrs. Poole, of No. 2, Mermaid-court, Borough, had suffered for a very long period with a dreadful sore leg, which baffled the skill of the most eminent surgeons in private practice, as well as in the Hospitals and Dispensaries, under whose treatment she had been, none of whom, after repeated trials could effect the least good. The use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment alone has been the means of curing this extraordinary bad leg, to the wonder and astonishment of all who have seen it, as Mrs. Poole is a person far advanced in years.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple, Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50. each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A, B & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞—There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N. B Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

This invaluable remedy, in praise of which so much has been said and written, wherever it has been introduced, we are pleased to see is now obtainable in our city. The curative properties ascribed to this article are such as we can readily believe come within the power of some remedial agents to effect. It is recommended for quick, almost electried effect in allaying pain and assuaging inflammations, giving tone to the nerves and invigorating the muscles when excited or impaired, and in fact for all those forms of the "ills to which flesh is heir," that may be reached by external application. See advertisement in another column.

When a truly valuable medicine is offered to the public after being thoroughly tested by eminent Physicians and receiving their sanction, there can be no ground to doubt their great efficacy in the cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. The circulars to be had of the agents, for STABLER'R ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT AND DIARRHŒA CORDIA, and you will be convinced of their unparalled excellence. See advertisement in another column.

AUCTION SALES.

By M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

Administrator's Sale.

ON Tuesday, 15th March next, at Exchange Corner, at 11 o'clock, A. M., I will sell on a credit of six months, to the highest bidder, A NEGRO WOMAN, about 35 years of age, two likely NEGRO BOYS, about 11 and 15 years of age, belonging to the Estate of C. J. Campbell, dec'd.

ROB'T W. GIBBS, Adm'r.

Feb'y 16, 1853. 140-ts26-2w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Lemuel Chesnutt, deceased, on the 17th day of March inst., upon six months credit, the perishable property of said Estate, consisting of stock of all kinds—Horses, a Yoke of Oxen, Cotton, Corn, Fodder, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a Barouche, and other articles too tedious to enumerate. Bond and approved sureties required before the property is removed. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SALLY J. CHESNUTT, Administratrix.

March 3d, 1853. 26-2t.

CHEAP STORE.

PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.

The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas;	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts;	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork;	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry;	Do. Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.

In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c, suitable for the Farmer and others.

March 4th, 1853 26-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by Benjamin Hallett, of the said County, that two certain male slaves belonging to him, named LOTT, aged about twenty-two years, five feet four or five inches high, and black, formerly belonging to Lott Williams, of Onslow county; and BOB, aged about sixteen years, five feet high and black; have absented themselves from their said master's service, and are supposed to be lurking about this county, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slaves forthwith to return home to their master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said LOTT and BOB, do not return home and surrender themselves immediately after the publication of these presence, that any person may kill and destroy the said slaves by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or inspeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 28th day of February, 1853. W. N. PEDEN, J. P., [Seal.] W. C. BETTENCOURT, J P., [Seal.]

$100 REWARD.

FIFTY DOLLARS will be given for Negro LOTT, and Fifteen Dollars for BOB, for their confinement in New Hanover Jail, or Seventy-Five Dollars for LOTT'S head, and Twenty-Five Dollars for BOB'S head, delivered to the subscriber in the town of Wilmington.

March 2d, 1853.—[26-tf] BENJAMIN HALLETT.

BOOKS FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST.

WILL be ready early in March, Dr. Bird's universally popular novel, "NICK OF THE WOODS, or THE JIBBENAINOSAY," new and revised edition, in one volume, 12mo, with illustrations by Darley. Price $1 25.

*** Dr. Bird's "Nick of the Woods" has, from its first publication, been a great favorite at home and abroad; it is now reissued, revised and corrected by the author, to meet a general demand.

"A STARY YANKEE IN TEXAS," by Philip Paxton, with illustrations by Darley. In one volume, 12mo. Price $1 25.

*** Philip Paxton's Sketches of Life in the South-West, through the "Spirit of the Times," the "Literary World," and other journals, have been universally well received. His "Stray Yankee in Texas" will not diminish his reputation. Good sense, good humor, sound patriotism, and hearty animal spirits commend these books to the youth of the whole country. Also, just published,

NAPOLEON IN EXILE, or a Voice from St. Helena; by Barry O'Meara. In two vols., 12mo., with plates. Price $2.

MACAULAY'S SPEECHES.—"Speeches and Addresses of the Rt. Hon. T. Babington Macaulay," in two vols., 12mo., $2.

CLOVERNOOK, or Recollections of our Home in the West, by Alice Carey. Fourth ed., with illustrations by Darley. Price $1.

MEAGER'S SPEECHES.—Speeches on the Legislative Independence of Ireland, by Thomas Franches Meagher.—In one volume, 12mo., with a portrait. Price $1.

THE MEN OF THE TIME; or Sketches of Living Notables; containing nearly 800 Biographies. 12mo, cloth.—$1 50.

For sale by the Booksellers generally. Published by J. S. REDFIELD,

March 4, 1853—[26-2m] 110 & 112 Nassau st., N. Y.

COFFEE.—160 sacks St. Domingo, Rio, Java and Mocha Coffee, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON

In this county recently, by Jesse [illegible], Esq., ORE PEDRICK, to Miss LOUISA [illegible].

On the 17th ult., by the Rev. J. L. Clifton, Mr. JAMES M. HOLMES, of Cumberland, to Miss SUSAN CATHARINE, daughter of Isham Wilson, dec'd.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday evening last, 28th ult., Mrs. OCTAVIA NEWBY, wife of Mr. John L. Newby, aged 25 years.

In this town, at Mrs. Ford's Boarding House, at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, 3d inst., after a lingering illness, A. F. Toon, Esq., of Columbus co., N. C., aged about 50 years.

In Duplin County, on the 22d ult., Mrs. CELIA SMITH, wife of Bryan Smith, Esqr., aged about 50 years—after suffering several months with a lingering disease, which she bore with Christian fortitude. Mrs. Smith had been a consistant member of the Baptist Church for many years, and died in full hope of her blessed Saviour. She left an affectionate husband and seven children to mourn their irreparable loss.

Commercial will please copy. COM.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 28—Schr. Lillie Sanders, Corson, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Little, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Steamer Zephyr, McRae, from Fayetteville, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

March 1—Schr. Ann & Susan, Myers, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

2—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 62 passengers.

March 2—Steamer Rowan, Rothwell, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Brig Elsira Brown, 5 days from New York, to Master.

Schr. John G. White, Dyer, from New York, to Ellis, Russell & Co.

Steamer Southerner, Roberts, from Fayetteville, to Wm. H. McKoy.

Steamer Maj Wm. Barnet, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

3.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, from Charleston, with 142 passengers

CLEARED

Feb. 23—Steamer Evergreen, Creele, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McKoy.

March 1—Steamer Zephyr, McRae, for Fayetteville, by J. & D. McRae & Co

Schr. Alcyona, Whitaker, for Philadelphia, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Marine, Powell, for New York, by George Harriss; with 5 bbls., 2 hhds. and 13 bags fruit, 723 bush. pea nuts, 2 hhds. copper, 17 bales sheeting, 2 do. wool, 281 do. cotton, 34 bush. flaxseed, 60 bbls. flour, 1,414 do. turpentine, 260 do. spirits turpentine. 50.280 feet lumber.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, for Charleston, with 50 passengers.

March 1—Br. Brig Sutcliff, Coffin, for Buenos Ayres, by Kidder & Martin; with 146,000 feet lumber.

Barque Saranac, Bigley, for Havana, by J. Hathaway & Son; with 20 bbls. spirits turpentine, 120,000 feet lumber.

2—Brig Tremont, Green, for New York, by Geo. Harriss.

U. S. Mail Steamer Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 68 passengers.

March 2—Steamer Douglass, Banks, for Fayetteville, by John Banks.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

3—Steamer Southerner, Roberts, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McKoy.

Steamer Maj. Wm. Barnet, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 89 passengers.

Correspondence of the Wilmington Journal.

CONWAYBORO', S. C., Feb. 20th, 1853.

Feb. 4th.—Arrived, schr. T. Merain, Thomas, from New York, mdze. to S. Bell, J. H. Norman, and others.

14th.—Schr. Sarah Victoria, Tollson, from New York, mdze. to S. Bell, Buck & Beaty, Taff & Bro., J. H. Norman, and B. D. Beaty.

Schr. Locust, Brown, from Plymouth, No. Ca., with 1000 bushels Corn, to H. Buck, Yates & Gordon, Sam'l Pane & others.

Feb. 11th.—Cleared, schr. T. Merain, Thomas, for New York, with 2000 bbls. naval stores, by S. Bell, Carman, Turnage & Co., Col. D. W. Jordan.

17th.—Cleared, schr. Sarah Victoria, Tollson, for New York, with 900 bbls. naval stores, by S. Bell, D. W. Jordan, and Yates & Gordon.

PRICES CURRENT OF NAVAL STORES &c.,

Old Dip, $2 75 to $3 00 per 320 pounds; Virgin do., $3 to $3 25 per 320 pounds; Scrape $1 25 to $1 50 do. do.; Spirits Turpentine, 50 to 75 cents per gallon; Bacon 10 to 13 cents per lb.; Lard 8 to 15 cents per lb., Pork $20 to $30 per bbl.; Corn (good) 60 to 75 cents per bushel. cash: Molasses 25 to 33 cents per gallon. cash; Hay $1 37½ to $2 per 100 lbs., cash; Cotton 8 to 13 cents per lb.; Flour $5 25 to $10 per bbl.

CONWAYBORO', S. C., Feb. 20, '53.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—Gents:—Herewith I hand you Marine List and Prices Current of provisions, &c., in this place, which please publish for the information of dealers, &c., and oblige your ob't serv't, J. H. NORMAN.

GROCERY DEPOT.

FRESH! NEW!! AND SWEET!!!

J. R. RESTON is again receiving a new supply of every thing good for suffering humanity.

Fresh Sardines in small and large boxes; Brown clarified, crushed and loaf Sugar; Olive oil in pint and quart bottles; Chocolate; cracked and prepared Cocoa; Maccaroni; Vermecilli; Tapioca and corn Starch; Extract or essence of Coffee, one paper equal to several pounds of Coffee; Preserved and dry Citron for table use, a new article never before introduced in this city; a fresh lot of Mangoes and pickles, all kinds; Adamantine, Chrystaline and Tallow Candles; N. C. and Virginia Bacon and Lard; Cooking Prunes and Raisins; Tin ware, a good assortment; wood and willow ware; Step Ladders; Box scrapers; Onions and Codfish; and some genuine planting Potatoes; Fresh Meal and Hominy; Butter; Buckwhent and Flour; and all sorts of eatables.

And just let me say, as I am in want of money, come up ye honorable SOUTHERNERS and pay me, that I may pay the NORTH, we should not owe them one cent.

☞ If the third Chapter and third Verse of St. John, that resides in Philadelphia, will look in the Post Office, in that place, something will be found to it, his or her advantage.

March 2d, 1853. 151-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

RECEIVED this day, the 1st of March, 1853, at L. H PIERCE'S Book Store.

Home Scenes and Studies, by Grace Aquilar, author of Woman's Friendship, &c. This book needs no recommendation from any one, it is sufficient to say: it is by Grace Aquilar.

Life and works of Robert Burns; edited by Robert Chambers. The most complete collection of Burn's works ever compiled.

Queechy, by the author of Wide Wide World.

Uncle Tom's Cabin. Cabin and Parlor.

Also, the following new Novels and cheap publications:

The Fortunes of the Colville Family, by the author of Frank. Fairleigh, &c. A gem of a household book, worthy to be introduced into every social circle. It is a beautiful picture of social life.

The Ocean Born, a tale of the Southern Seas.

The Marrying man, a tale founded on fact, by the author of Frank. Fairleigh, &c.

The Flying Artillerist, a tale of Mexican Treachery, contains many beautiful episodes of love, and full of singular adventures.

Ruth Garnett or the Loves of the Earl of Rochester, a Romance of Court Intrigue, by W. H. Ainsworth

Hester Somerset, a novel by N******* M*****, first American by the last London edition; this is an excellent work.

The Course of Clifton, a tale of expiation and redemption, by Emma D. E. N. Southworth, in 2 vols., author of the Discarded Daughter, &c., &c.

The Confessional or the Black Penitents, or the Italian, by Mrs. Radcliffe.

Minnie Grey, or who is the Heir, by the author of Amy Lawrence, beautifully illustrated.

Zingra, the Gipsey, by Annetta Maria Maillard.

Claude Duval, the dashing Highway man.

Lord Saxondale, or Life among the London Aristocracy. This work is distinguished in an extraordinary degree, by all those attractive qualities which have rendered the name of G W. M. Reynolds so widely elevated.

Gus Howard, or How to Win a Wife, by the author of Minnie Grey, &c. There is still hope for English Literature so long as such works as Minnie Grey and Gus Howard shall continue to be written. The former we have wholly read; the latter, which is a sequel to the first, we are now engaged in reading; and we must confess that we have rarely been so deeply interested and entertained, as in their perusal.

Stories of Waterloo, by W. H. Maxwell. The Gipsey, by G. P. R. James. First Love, a story of Woman's Heart, by Eugene Sue. The Mysterious Marksman, or the Outlaws of New York, by Emmerson Bennett.

Ugly Effie, by Mrs. Caroline Hentz, author of Rena Lerna, &c. The Adventures of Capt. Blake, by W. H. Maxwell.

GEORGIA TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale 75,000 ACRES OF LAND in Clinch county, originally Ware county, Georgia, in tracts of 490 acres each, but lying in bodies, containing from two to twenty lots. Nearly all of this land is well adapted to the Turpentine business. It lies on the head waters of the Suwannee, which is navigable during the winter and spring months for small crafts. A Railroad is being built, commencing at Brunswick, one of the finest harbors in the United States, and running West, and, it is believed, will run through Clinch county. These lands will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers, who may want as much as 5,000 acres. A considerable deduction would be made to any one purchasing the whole. The above lands were bought of the State, and the title is undoubted, of which the purchaser can be assured before payment is required. Some of the lots are well adapted to the culture of Sea Island Cotton.—Clinch county lies immediately on the Florida line.

A Map of the county will be in the hands of Mr. William A. Williams, of Wilmington, some time in the month of March, or by the 1st of April.

MANSFIELD TERRANCE.

Columbus, Geo., February, 1853. 26-3t*

TO ARRIVE.—Per Schr. Mary Powell, 15 boxes Oranges; 10 bbls. Apples; 2 bbls. Hickory Nuts. By

March 4 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

Hog round,...11 a 12
Western,.....9 a 11

BEANS, per bush.
White,.....00 a 1 50

BEESWAX,
Per pound,....00 a 22

BUTTER,
Per pound,....25 a 30

BEEF, per bbl.
N. Mess,...14 00 a 16 00
Do. Prime,..0 00 a 0 00

BEEF CATTLE,
Per 100 lbs.,.5 00 a 7 00

COTTON,
Per lb.....9 a 9¼

CORN,
Per bushel,...00 a 67
Meal, bush...70 a 75

COFFEE, per lb.
Rio,.....10½ a 10½
St. Domingo,..9 a 10
Lagusyra,....11 a 11½
Cuba,.....00 a 00
Java,.....13½ a 14

CANDLES, per lb
Tallow,.....12½ a 16
Sperm,.....45 a 50
Adamantine,..22½ a 37½

EGGS, per doz., 12½ a 00

EMPTY BBLS., each.
Spts. Turp. 1 35 a 1 50

FEATHERS,
Per pound,....00 a 40

FLOUR, per barrel.
Northern ...5 25 a 7 50
Baltimore,..none. a 0 00
Fayetteville, 4 75 a 5 25

HAY, per 100 lbs.
North River,0 00 a 0 00
Eastern.....0 00 a 0 00

HOLLOW-WARE,
Per lb.....3 a 3½

IRON, per lb.
English, ass'd. a 5
Amer., best ref. a 6
Swede.....6 a 6½
American sheer a 5
Best Swede....5½ a 6

LARD, per lb.
No. Carolina,..11 a 12½
Western, nom .12 a 13

LIME, per barrel.
Thomastown,0 00 a 0 00

LUMBER, River, per M.
Floor. B'ds,00 00 a 00 00
Wide do...0 00 a 0 00
Scantling,.....a 0 00

LIQUORS, per gallon.
N. E. Rum,...31 a 34
Gin,.....30 a 35
Whiskey, rec..28 a 30
Apple Brandy, 37½ a 55
Peach do. none a 00

MOLASSES, per gall.
Cuba,.....19 a 20
New Orleans..00 a 32

MILL SAWS.
Heavy cast steel,
6ft. best qual'y a 5 00

NAVAL STORES
Turpentine, per bbl 280 lbs.
Yellow Dip,..0 00 a 3 50
Virgin Dip,..0 00 a 0 00
Hard,.....0 00 a 1 80
Tar,.....2 10 a 2 20
Pitch,.....0 00 a 0 00
Rosin, No. 1,0 00 a 2 00
Do. No. 2, 1 30 a 1 50
Do. No. 3, 0 00 a 1 15
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,.... 00 a 55
Varnish, pr gal. 20 a 22

OIL, per gallon.
Sperm,.....1 15 a 1 65
Linseed,.....85 a 95
Neats Foot,...00 a 1 50

PEAS, per bushel.
Ground,.....80 a 1 00
Black

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 28, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Later from Havana.

The Telegraphic wires report the arrival of the Steamer Black Warrior at New York on the 23d inst., with Havana dates to the 18th. The B. W. was fired at while going out, by a Spanish brig of war, before she could hoist her colors. The barque Martha Ann of Savannah, for Havana, was fired into, off Cuba, by the British frigate Vesta, on suspicion of being a slaver. The health of Havana was good. Mr King's health, however, is no better. He had gone to Matanzas. A slight misunderstanding had occurred between Mr. King and Canedo, who, waiving etiquette, agreed to visit him, and appointed a time for that purpose, but failed to keep his appointment Mr. King reminded Canedo of the failure, and Canedo immediately called but was refused admittance; before, however, Mr. King had left for Matanzas, cards had been interchanged. The contract for a telegraphic line in Cuba had been awarded to Mr. Kennedy of Philadelphia, for two hundred and twenty-five dollars per mile. The demand for sugars was good. The stock amounted to 30,000 boxes.

Later from Europe.

The steamer Arabia, arrived at New York on the 23d inst., with three days later news [to the 12th instant] from Europe. We give below, such items as have come to hand by telegraph, through the Charleston papers of the 24th inst.

AUSTRIA.—An insurrection took place in Milan on the 6th inst., which lasted until the 9th. The Austrians say that the revolt was quelled with a loss only of five of their soldiers. The insurgents, on the contrary, affirm that 300 Austrians were killed, as they attacked the barracks and massacreed the garrison. Proclamations from Kossuth and Mazzini, were posted in the city. The latter has gone to Switzerland to watch events. A rising is looked for elsewhere. Austria and France are sending troops to Lombardy and Rome. The latest advices state that order had been restored. Many arrests had taken place, and three persons had been shot. The Milanese generally took no part in the insurrection. The commercial treaty between Austria and Prussia has been ratified.

ENGLAND.—Advices received in London state that in addition to the insurrection at Milan, risings had taken place in other towns in Italy. Consols in London were quoted at 98¼.

TURKEY.—It is believed that the Montenegrin war will be speedily ended by negotiations.

INDIA.—The British have formally annexed Pegu, and threatened to take Ava, and depose the Burmese Monarch if he do not quietly submit.

The Outbreaks in Europe.

The steamship Arabia, which arrived at N. York on Wednesday evening, brings news of certain popular outbreaks at Milan and other places in Austrian Italy, against the Austrian authorities. Placards signed by Mazzini, were posted all over Italy, calling upon the people to arise and throw off the yoke of oppression; and also, addresses circulated in Kossuth's name, exhorting the Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian service in Italy to fraternise with the Italian people, as also the Italian soldiers in Hungary to join with any Hungarian insurrection.

The accounts by the Arabia are too meagre to found any judgment upon with respect to the actual state of the case, although it is almost certain that the attempt has been promptly defeated, and that the Austrians have perhaps encouraged it to a certain point, so as to have an excuse for adopting more stringent measures, and enforcing them by an increasing body of soldiers. The next arrival from Europe will be looked for with interest.

☞The following "Regular Toasts," proposed at the dinner of the German Volunteers, at the Washington & Lafayette Hotel, on Tuesday last, have been handed to us for publication:

The memory of Washington—The saviour of our Liberties—the guardian of our institutions. His birth-day we now commemorate. May this star of liberty shine over all the earth, and the wise men thereof proclaim that "all nations are free"

The United States—The land of our choice, and the home of our adoption.

The Old North State—The county of Mecklenburg—the cradle of liberty.

The Star Spangled Banner—Our pride in peace—our victory in war.

The Town of Wilmington—Our hope and our pride—the commercial city of North Carolina. By the enterprise of her citizens, she deserves to rank amongst the first cities in the Union.

The Ladies—The pride of our Nation—the honor of our town. In peace or in war we will protect them.

The Press of the United States—The watch-tower of liberty.

Our Brethren of the Light Infantry Company—May they prosper in their undertaking. We extend to them the right hand of fellowship.

Our worthy Hosts of the Washington & Lafayette Hotel—May they prosper in their business, and in their store and their names, become as famous as those which decorate the front of their house.

A Card.

The "German Volunteers" take this method of returning their sincere acknowledgment to Messrs. Thally & Whitfield, of the Washington & Lafayette Hotel, for the courtesy and hospitality displayed by them in furnishing the Company with an elegant entertainment upon the occasion of their first parade, on the anniversary of Washington's birth-day. The attention shown to the "Volunteers," will long be gratefully remembered, and warmly reciprocated in the kindest and best wishes for the continued health, prosperity and happiness of their worthy hosts.

On behalf of the Company,
J. WESSEL, Capt.

"THE DEW DROP," a journal for youth, by F. M. Paul, Esq., published at Wadesboro', N. C., has entered upon its 2d volume, and has been considerably enlarged. Price $1 per year. Success attend it.

Sudden Death.

Webb Hill, of this County, was found dead in his bed, at Mrs. Griswold's Hotel, on Wednesday morning. It is supposed by those who have seen him during the two previous days that liquor was the cause of his death—another sad instance of the evils of drinking.

Mr. Hill, we believe, leaves a wife and several children to endure the sad afflictions which their sudden bereavement must beget, and with whom we sincerely sympathize. It might not be a useless question to ask, who sold the liquor that killed this man, and what the extent of his moral responsibility?

Goldsboro' New Era.

Court Week.

Our Court is in session this week, and, so far, business has progressed satisfactorily. No trials of importance have been before the Court, and we hope for the benefit of all that litigation among our citizens will one day be reckoned among the things that were

The following gentlemen compose the SPECIAL COURT for the ensuing year, viz: Wm. K Lane, chairman; Etheldred Sauls, T. T. Hollowell, Wm. Lewis, and John C. Slocumb.

William Thompson, Jr., and James M. Gardiner, were elected County Surveyors; and Waitman Thompson, County Treasurer, without opposition.

In addition to the learned Bar always in attendance at this Court, we notice the presence of Eli W. Hall, Esq., of Wilmington, who is generally regarded as one of the most talented and promising young men in the State.—*Goldsboro' New Era.*

FIRE.—On Thursday night last, at about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the stables of Maj. A. M. Campbell, of this place. The building was entirely consumed. Fortunately the fire did not extend any further.—*Fayetteville Carolinian, 26th.*

Journal of Dr. O'Fallon.

The annexed extracts, from the Journal of Dr. James O'Fallon, of the Revolution, was handed to us by Dr. Murphy, of this County, who received them from Hon. John B. Ashe, of Texas, as will be seen from the note annexed by Mr. Ashe. It may perhaps be valuable as throwing some additional light upon the revolutionary history of this section of the State, and is therefore well worthy of preservation It will be seen that it is simply a series of slight memoranda, made for the use of the writer's Son.

Spending some time in Paris, and in view of contemplating the physical tenets and practice in the different Universities, he, (James O'Fallon,) traveled through France, Switzerland, a great part of Italy and Germany, through Holland, and thence returned to London; after attending the Hospital for some time in this city, he returned to Edinburgh, the best physical school in Europe; Dr. Cullen taught there at this time, that first of modern theorists and practitioners of physic, as his writings evince. He there tarried two years in close attendance on the school, then made the tour of both the Lowlands and Highlands of Scotland, arriving in Glasgow in 1774, where he was most affectionately received by that sound philosopher & physician, Dr. Stephenson, a Professor in the University, who being a young, ardent and bookish man, that gentleman advised him to visit British America, where a revolt in favor of liberty was then talked of, to be seriously meditated against the Metropolitan Government. The strong spirit of freedom was already in James, (Dr. O'Fallon,) and, as a genuine Irishman, and an hereditary aversion to British oppression; but the spirit required some fanning to enkindle it. This my friend, Dr. Stephenson, easily effected. James accordingly set out for Port Glasgow and Greenock, where he took his passage for South Carolina, in a fine brig, commanded by Captain Archdeacon; the brig was cast away on the American coast, off Cape Hatteras, and James finally landed at Edenton, in North Carolina, in May, 1774.

In Edenton, he was (from strong recommendations which he bore with him) most hospitably entertained for some weeks by the first families, by the Johnsons, Bunkhams, Jones, Palmers, Nashes, &c. &c. He was 25 years old the 11th March before. James purchased a horse and chaise, and set out for Tarborough, Newbern and Wilmington, on his way to Charleston, in South Carolina, but purposed to rest for some weeks in this last seaport. While here, the most influential families of the country requested strongly, that he would settle and practice among them. These were Martin, Governor under the British King, the Moores, Ashes, Howes, and James agreed. All America at this time was convulsed with political spasms, which inevitably indicated a dismemberment from Britain, and James gloried in the idea; he no sooner breathed the American air, than he perceived the stronger impulses of liberty, and the desire of humbling the ancient oppressor of his native country and family throbbing within him. These rebellious sentiments were disclosed to his friend, the Governor, who labored exceedingly to have him on his side; they fell out, on which James wrote very animatedly against him, his Sovereign, and the Scotch, as well in verse as in Prose. A Scot and he had a duel, the Scot had his pistol-arm broken; James cured him.—The Governor and Council, for these writings, committed him, for three days, to his own house; the County Militia, under General Ashe, consisting of 800 men, soon forced him therefrom, carried him on their heads, in an arm-chair, through the streets, and the tumult was such, that the Governor was constrained to fly his Government, and to take shelter on board a King's ship then in the river—he, (the Governor,) never came on shore afterwards. Soon after this, the Scotch settlers at Cross Creek, and some Regulators, as they were called, amounting, in all, to near 2000 men, united, in the view of restoring Martin to his Government. The Militia under General Ashe, by whom James had been rescued from durance, were still in arms. The design of the Insurgents was, (besides the reinstatement of the Governor,) to seize on the stores, which, the people devoted to liberty, had been collecting at Wilmington, for the purpose of supporting the Federal army, which Congress was then raising to oppose the vile pretensions of the Court and Parliament of Britain. General Ashe, in conjunction with Col. Moore's detachment, marched from Wilmington to Cross Creek, against these Insurgents, (distant 90 miles,) and encamped within about 3 miles of the place, at Rockfish; James accompanied the General as a volunteer, but 50 young gentlemen, the sons of respectable families, in and about Wilmington, who composed a troop of cavalry, soon elected him their Captain. The Insurgents or Tories, under the command of General McDonald, a regular British officer, were then increased to near 3000 men; from desertion, the revolutionary force scarcely amounted to 700 men. Ashe and Moore were then constrained to retreat towards Wilmington, to cover the stores of that town. At or near to Moore's Creek, they were reinforced by 300 men, under Colonel Caswell, then at a bridge, which gave passage over the Creek; the Americans encamped and determined to dispute that passage with McDonald's army, however strong.—The forces attempted to force their way over the bridge, a battle ensued, and the Americans gained the day. This was the first military action James had, at this time, seen. He was supposed to have distinguished himself, and in so much, that a Captain's Commission in the regular Army of the United States, was soon sent to him by the State of Georgia, although he never, at that time, had been there. His command was annexed to the 4th Georgia Battalion. James accepted the Commission, in preference to a Captaincy in the Federal Cavalry, which the State of North Carolina had offered him. In one fortnight he recruited, in the back part of North Carolina, a brave, desperate and devoted Company of Irishmen, consisting of 100 rank and file. Thos. Washington, afterwards Major, was his Lieutenant. James was ordered by Brigadier General McIntosh, of the Georgia line, to march his Company to Philadelphia, where the rest of his regiment, under Col. White, was soon after to join the main army, under Gen. Washington, and he joined that army in March, 1777. The battle of Brandywine was fought towards the close of this year, and in a few days after this engagement, (in which James acted as a Captain, and without his solicitation or knowledge,) Congress was pleased to have him taken out of the line by commissioning him to the rank of senior or principal Physician, and Surgeon of the General Hospital of the United States army. This gave him the pay of a Brigadier, and the rank of a Colonel at *that* time. He continued in this office of superintending the medical department of the General Hospital to the end of the war; and for his fidelity and ability in that service, was (on the establishment of peace) honored with the thanks of Congress and the Commander in-Chief. The war having terminated in 1783, and the army being disbanded, James retired to private practice. In company with his friend, Major Pierce Butler, Mrs. Butler, and Commodore Alexander Gillon, he set out for Charleston, in South Carolina, and there settled in extensive practice. In 1788 James, in conjunction with Gov. Telfair, Judges Osborne and Walton, and Col. McIntosh, of Georgia, and with Gens. Moultrie and Huger, Col. Moultrie, Major Thomas Washington, and William ——, of South Carolina, obtained a law of the State of Georgia, conveying to them, their heirs and assigns, a grant of territory at the Walnut Hills, on the Mississippi, and extending thence to the Tombigbee, about 200 miles.

The residue of this journal is a mere narrative of the actings of this land company, mentioned in the last paragraph.

Dr. O'Fallon, who died in Louisville, Ky., in 1793, committed this, his journal, into the hands of his friend, Major William Croghan, with instructions to be handed over to his son, the present Dr. O'Fallon, of St. Louis, Mo, from whom I obtained the above copy.

JOHN B. ASHE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The Washington Union of Tuesday morning says:

The President elect, accompanied by his private secretary, arrived in this city yesterday evening in the nine o'clock train from Baltimore, and took lodgings at Willard's Hotel. Gen. Pierce came unannounced, and no one knew of his presence in the city until after he had reached his apartments. The distaste for useless parade which he has manifested is highly becoming in the chosen head of a republican government, furnishing a striking contrast to the scenes witnessed here four year ago, and affording a good omen for an econominal, upright and honest administration of the government.

From the United States Economist. Prices of Labor.

The influx of gold has imparted activity to every species of productive industry, and labor of all descriptions sells a better price. In relation to this at the South, we take the following from the *Wilmington (N. C.) Journal*:

"'HIGH PRICE OF NEGROES.—We extract the following from the Lancaster Ledger of the 5th inst.:

"'We attended the sale of negroes belonging to the estate of the late S. Beckham, on the 22d of last month, and were somewhat astonished at the high prices paid for negroes

"'Negro men brought from eight hundred to one thousand dollars, the greater number at or near the latter price. One (a blacksmith,) brought $1,435.

"'At a hiring which took place here on the 1st inst., field hands averaged from $110, to $130, and a blacksmith $229 for one year.

"'A negro woman we had occasion to purchase the other day, cost us $1000.

"'We learn from the Winsboro' Register that on Monday the 31st inst., a large sale of negroes was made by the Commissioner of Equity for Fairchild district, principally the property of Jacob Gibson, deceased. The negroes were only tolerably likely, and averaged about $620 each The sales were made on a credit of 12 months. In one instance a likely field hand sold for the round sum of sixteen hundred and thirty dollars. The purchases, however, were principally made by the distributees of the Estate.—*Charleston Courier.*'

"We copy the above paragraph with a view of a comparison with prices paid at this place. We have been furnished, at our request, with a list of a number of negroes hired and sold in this town during the last fifteen days, by Mr. Cronly, auctioneer; and we notice amongst those hired out at public vendue, a man, aged 45 years, that brought $152; another, age not given, $153; and a woman, no age stated, $78—all rice field hands; a boy, aged 14, $147; another boy, aged 10 years, $41; a man $166; a woman and two girl children, (rice field hands,) hired for 130. The same woman with three children brought $78 last year, and her oldest child hired for $81 the present year; a man for $161, and one for $183.

"The above will shew the prices paid for negroes for 12 months, at public hiring in this town; as a matter of course, there were others that brought less, but we have mentioned the above merely to contrast with prices paid South of us.—We will now give the *sales* of a few that have been effected from the 1st of January. We note as follows:—Women, aged from 28 to 45 years, brought from $665 to $895; a family, (mother and three children, very ordinary, but young,) $1,525; a man, aged 45, his wife and two children, $1,810; a man, no age given, $1,118; and a woman and four children $1,850. The above sales were either for cash, or ninety days credit, interest added, with approved notes payable at Bank. These sales and hirings were made at public auction; others were hired privately at prices ranging from $150 to $300, as to quality, and business to be pursued.

"It is not likely that negroes will be lower, especially while cotton and naval stores keep up to anything in the neighborhood of present prices, and there is not much prospect of a material decline, for some time, at least. And again, the influx of gold from California, even should both cotton and naval stores decline in price, will have a powerful tendency towards keeping labor up to the present mark."

The expense of maintaining a black hand, we believe is usually rated at $75 to $100 per annum, and the interest on an average investment of $1,000 making $70, will make the cost of a hand $13 per month. It will be observed above that a rice field hand, 14 years of age, was hired for the year at $147, which would cost the owner $212 for the year, or nearly $18 per month for the year round. A Northern farmer will get a smart white boy indentured for many years, whom he will work, and frequently starve, giving him his starvation and few cloths for many a weary hour and day of severe and serviceable labor We have frequently observed the cheerful and unremitting labor which such young "apprentices," (we believe that is the West India term for compulsory labor,) render up their energies, supported only by the hope of the future. The Southern employer of the young black must pay, however, for the labor, in the shape of interest on the purchase money or rent, to the owner. The little black to be sure, like the white urchin, gets no part of the pay, which their Southern employer must fork over either in the shape of interest on purchase money or rent, to the owner, while, like the philanthropic collector of donations to the poor, what the Northern employer pays is "nothing to no body."

It will be observed that where families exist, they are let in a lot according to their collective abilities.—Thus a female rice hand brought, with three children, last year, $78. The labor of the same hands this year commands $211; that is to say, one of the children having reached the age when the law allows of separation, commands $81 or $3 more than the whole family last year; the influence of gold upon the value of their productions causing their labor to be worth more. It appears that another woman with three children too young to leave her, sold for $1,525, the interest on which would be over $105 per annum or a good deal more than the the same sized family hired for the last year. In this rising value we have the best guarantee for the amelioration of those work people in whose welfare everybody has some direct pecuniary interest which ensures their being duly cared for. We wish we could say that the working poor at the North were in the road toward improvement; but, so far, expenses of living, caused by rising rents and prices, have swollen faster than the wages of labor, the value of which is here exposed to constant competition from abroad. From stricken Ireland emigrants are yet flying, embracing the strong and the active, while the old and the young members of families are left to mourn the untimely separation from their relatives.

We have had recently in our employ a widowed woman, whose three infants are living among strangers in the hovels of Ireland until she can scrape together means of rejoining and redeeming them. The popular necessities resulting from bad government, know how and are scarcely susceptible of remedy.

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS IN ENGLAND.—The following statement is published in English papers on the authority of Parliamentary documents, allowing an increase of consumption of spirituous liquors within the last ten years:—

In 1841 the total population of Great Britain and Ireland—to wit, 26,852,578 persons—consumed 24,172,697 gallons of spirits, or 90-100 of a gallon each; in 1850, the same people, increased to 27,435,322 persons, consumed 98,654,107 gallons of spirits, 104 gallons each, being 14-100, or rather less than the seventh part of a gallon of spirituous liquors more consumed on the average by every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom in 1850 than in 1841.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 24—Schr. Geo. Harriss, Somers, from New London, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Steamer Zephyr, McRae, from Fayetteville, to J & D. McRae & Co.

Feb 25—U. S. M. Steamer Vanderbilt, Burns, from Charleston, with 149 passengers.

Schr. Manhasset, Smith, from N. York, to J. H. Flanner.

Feb. 25—Schr. Agnes Ward, Parker, from New River, to Rankin & Martin; with corn and cotton.

Schr Mary D. Scull, Scull, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

26—Schr. E. S. Powell, Watts, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

U. S Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, from Charleston, with 102 passengers.

Feb. 26—Schr. R. W. Brown, Hulse, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. Henry Nutt, Garwood, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Maj. Wm. Barnet, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

27—Schr. James G King, Wainright, from New York, in ballast, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Brig Mary Farrow, Limeburner, from ——, Me., to Wm. M. Harriss: with hay, potatoes, &c.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. Susan, Hardy, from Gloucester, Mass., to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with ice.

28—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladeator, Price, from Charleston, with 100 passengers.

CLEARED.

Feb 24—Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Edwards, for Baltimore, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 67 bbls. spirits turpentine, 271 do. rosin, 63 bales cotton, 15 do. warp, 18,700 ft. lumber.

Feb. 25—U. S. M. Steamer Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 72 passengers.

Feb. 25—Schr. Corinthian, Conly, for Baltimore, by Rankin & Martin; with lumber, &c.

Brig Eagle, Evans, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

26—Steamer Zephyr, McRae, for Fayetteville, by J. & D. McRae & Co.

Br. Schr. Vine, Clements, for Demarara, by Miles Costin; with lumber and staves.

Barque Muskingum, Dickey, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 1,000 bbls. turpentine, 400 do. rosin, 122 bales cotton, 720 bush. pea nuts.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, for Charleston, with 85 passengers.

Feb. 26—Brig Delmont Locke, Park, for Matanzas, by Kidder & Martin; with 124,000 feet lumber.

28—Steamer Southerner, Roberts, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McKoy.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T.C.Worth.

Steamer Maj. Wm. Barnet, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 61 passengers.

Shipwrecks and Loss of Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The brig Champion for Portland, Me., with a cargo of coal went ashore last Saturday night on Chincoteague shoals, and all who were on board were drowned.

The schooner Mary and Baloh from Washington, N. C., for Boston, with naval stores also went ashore, and will prove a total loss. Two of the crew were drowned.

The schooner John Franklin, which went ashore on Kenwick Island, will be gotten off with slight injury.

NEW [illegible] Oils, &c.

[illegible] the North, where manufactures and Im[illegible] selected, which he offers at [illegible]

DRUGS & MEDICINES.—Castor Oil, by the gallon, bottle and dozen; Epsom Salts; Blue Mass; Jalap; Ipecac; Rhubarb; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Haskell & Merrick's and Cauldin & Co's Select Powders; Sago; Arrow Root; Barley; Mace; Ginger; Allspice; Squills; Opium, &c.

CHEMICALS.—200 oz. Sulph. Quinine, "Powers & Weightman;" 20 lbs. Calomel; 6 oz. Sulph. Morphine; 20 lbs. Pro-to Carb. Iron; Act: Lead; Sulph. Zinc; Cit. Iron and Quinine; Tannin; Valerianate of Iron; Valerianate of Zinc.

PAINTS.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, pure; 5000 lbs. White Lead, extra; 2,000 lbs. White Lead, No. 1; 1,000 Yellow Ochre in Oil; 1,000 Spanish Brown in Oil; 1000 Venetian Red do.; 500 Chrome Green in Oil; Chrome Yellow do.; 100 ground Verdigris; Pummice Stone; Litharge; Umber; Terra de Siene; 1,000 Black Lead in Oil; Linseed Oil; Whale and Sperm Oils; Train Oil; 2,000 boxes assorted Window Glass; 20 reams Sand Paper; Putty; Whiting, Red Lead, &c. &c.

PASTRY & COOKING.—2 gross Yeast Powders; Cr. Tartar; Bi-carb. Soda; Vanilla Beans; Ext's of Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Nutmegs, &c., Isinglass; Gelatine; Russian Gelatine, &c.

FANCY ARTICLES.—76 doz. Tooth Brushes, large assortment; 10 dozen Shaving Brushes; 5 doz. Nail Brushes; 1 doz. Comb Brushes; 50 doz. Hair Brushes; 1 doz. Hat Brushes; 1 doz. Cloth Brushes 50 doz. Shaving Soap; 6 doz. Lubben's Extracts, assorted; 2 doz. Ess. Bouquet; 1 doz. Oriental Drops; 12 doz. German Cologne; Bell Cologne, Powder and Puff Boxes; Cold Cream; Lip Salve; Toilet Powder; Tobacco Pouches; Combs; 50 doz. Paint Brushes; Blenders, Fitch Brushes; Spruce Gum; Gum Drops; Anderson. Lemons and Goodwin's Fine Cut Tobacco; 30,000 imported Cigars; Cigar Cases, &c. &c. For sale wholesale and retail by

WM. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 28 Druggist and Chemist.

CHEMICALS—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Potassa, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne. For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist.
April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. J. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 case Sal. Soda, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 doz. boxes Tea Powder C. DuPRE, Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—4 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do., 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. Spencer's do., 6 doz. Beckwith's do. 6 dozen Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, &c. C. DuPRE,
Druggist and Apothecary.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT

IS confidently recommended to invalids, as UNSURPASSED by any known preparation, for the cure of COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and other forms of Common Colds, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CROUP, CONSUMPTION, in an early stage, and for the relief of the patient even in advanced stages of that fatal disease.

It combines in a scientific manner remedies of long esteemed value, with others of more recent discovery, and besides its soothing and tonic qualities, acts through the skin gently, and with great efficacy for the cure of this class of diseases

Certificate from Dr. JOHN ADDISON, physician to the Baltimore Southern Dispensary:

Having been made acquainted with the ingredients which enter into the composition of your "ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT," and having also made trials of its virtues, I have no hesitation in recommending it to the confidence and patronage of the public, as a most valuable medicine in the treatment of the various diseases for which it is intended.

A number of the most respectable physicians, to whom we have communicated a knowledge of the constituents of these medicines, have been pleased to favor us with their opinions [some of them in writing] that they are the best remedies they have ever been acquainted with tor the cure of the diseases for which they are recommended.

OPINION OF DR. SAM. B. MARTIN,

One of the most experioned of the faculty in this city, and long celebrated for his successful practice.

Gentlemen—I have carefully examined the component parts of your DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, as well as your Anodyne Cherry Expectorant, and find them both valuable compounds; the doses are safe and consistent with medical practice, and I do not hesitate to recommend them.

Baltimore, June, 1852. S. B. MARTIN, M. D.

STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL!

Is a pleasant mixture, compounded in agreement with the rules of Pharmacy, of therapeutic agents, long known and celebrated for their peculiar efficacy in curing DIARRHŒA, and similar affections of the system. In its actions it ALLAYS NAUSEA and produces a healthy action of the LIVER, thus removing the cause at the same time that it cures the disease.

Opinion of Dr. JOHN ADDISON, physician to the Baltimore South Dispensary.

Having made trial of your "DIARRHŒA CORDIAL," and being also acquainted with the ingredients of which it is composed, it gives me much pleasure in adding my testimony to that of others in favor of its extraordinary efficacy in the cure of "DIARRHŒA and SUMMER COMPLAINT in children and adults"

With much respect, &c., JOHN ADDISON, M. D.

The subscribers, Apothecaries and Pharmaceutists in the city of Baltimore, are satisfied that the preparations known as Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant and Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial, are medicines of great value, and very efficient for the relief and cure of the diseases for which they are recommended: they bear the evidence of skill and care in their preparation and style of putting up, and we take pleasure in recommending them to our customers.

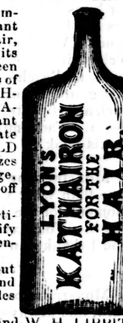
G. A. Moore, Israel J. Grahame, Joseph Roberts, H. H. Grahame, Francis P. Scott, Henry Lowe, G. W. Johnston, Jno. M. Larogue, S. C. Fleming, J. W. Barry & Co., J. B. Stansbury, McPherson & Marshall, Edward C. Gilpin, A. W. Hughes.

☞E. H. STABLER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Baltimore, Proprietors.

☞For sale by Druggists generally, and by C. DuPRE, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.
December 24, 1852 16-6m

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

AMONG the many articles recommended for promoting a luxuriant and beautiful growth of the human hair, cleansing the head from Dandruff and its natural impurities, nothing has ever been discovered to compete with the virtues of the incontested—the incontestible KATHAIRON, either as a TOILET PREPARATION is its softening and fragrant character, or to preserve and resuscitate fallen hair upon GREY and BALD HEADS. The Kathairon neutralizes the effect of disease, climate and old age, which so often cause the hair to fall off and turn grey.



Ladies and gentlemen wishing an article to cleanse, soften, curl and beautify their hair, should be particular and enquire for LYON'S KATHAIRON.

It is sold by all Dealers throughout North and South America, Europe and the Islands of the Ocean, in large bottles for 25 cents.

Sold in Wilmington by C. DuPRE and W. H. LIPPITT.
January 7, 1853 18

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger.

NOTHING need be said to command the attention of the public to this article when convinced that it is PURE and *unadulterated*. Medical men, or those seeking a harmless beverage to destroy the unwholesome effects of brackish and turbid water, can rely upon its genuine character, and it is also extensively used for culinary purposes, in flavoring cakes, preserves, &c. To the afflicted with Dyspepsia, Summer Complaints, Cholera, Nervous Debility, Fever and Ague, Dizziness, General Prostration, &c., nothing has ever been prescribed with equal effect.

Manufactured by E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, 161 Broadway New York.

Inquire for LYON'S PURE GINGER. Sold by reputable Druggists throughout the world

☞W. H. LIPPITT and C. DuPRE Wilmington, N. C., agents as above.
Jan. 7, 1852. 18

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

THE properties of this Liniment have never been equalled for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Burns, Bruises, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Piles, Broken or Caked Breast, Sore Nipples, Old Sores, or Pains in any part of the body an external application can reach. We have hundreds of certificates from those that have been cured of these diseases, and also that have had Horses cured of Ringbone, Spavin, Fistulo, Wind-galls, Pollevel, Founder, and any enlargement of bone or muscle.

Dr. A. G. BRAGG—Sir: My little child, when one month old, was attacked with Scald Head, and for two years I have employed the best medical aid in the city without any benefit. One month since its head was a solid cake or sore. I purchased one 25 cent bottle of your Mustang Liniment to cure a sore I had on my nose and upper lip, which had been so for six months—it cured it immediately. I used the remainder of the bottle on the child's head, and it is nearly cured—one bottle more will, without doubt, perfectly cure it. HENRY STIER

28 Vine st, St. Louis, June 28th, 1852.

This is to certify that I have used the Mexican Mustang Liniment recently in a very severe case of Sprain—the right hip was so badly sprained and bruised that fears were entertained it was out of joint. I obtained a bottle of the Liniment and used it freely four days, when the soreness and pain were all gone and the hip joint was well I have also used the Liniment for the Piles. Its effects were wonderful. Free application night and morning for a week has perfectly cured me. EDWIN R. BARRON.

64 Duane street, New York, June 25th, 1852.

SAVANNAH, Geo., June 25th, 1852.

I have used the Mexican Mustang Liniment for some time in my stable, upon my horses, in cases of Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Strains and Sores of different kinds, incident to a large number of horses. I used it upon a horse which had been saddle-galled for nearly a year. I had tried many remedies, and one in particular that I had been in the habit of using for years, and had generally proved successful. Nothing appeared to give it any relief until I tried the Mustang Liniment, which cured it in a very short time. I consider it an invaluable remedy, and would not be without it.

WM. H. HOLMES.

BOSTON, May 1st, 1852.

Messrs. A. G. BRAGG & Co.—I was induced to try the Mustang Liniment on a valuable horse of mine for a Spavin, and in ten days after applying it the swelling went down, and the horse is now free from lameness, and apparently as well as ever. I would advise all who have horses troubled with Ring-bone, Spavins, Fistula, Windgalls, or lameness of any kind, to go at once and procure a bottle of this Liniment. J. TILLSON, 25 Milk st.

☞The Liniment is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, and sells for 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. The 50 cent size contains 3, and the $1 size 6 times as much as the 25 cent size, being much cheaper.

A. G. BRAGG & CO., sole proprietors. Principal Depo s 304 Broadway, N. Y., and corner Third and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by C. DuPRE,
Dec. 24, 1852.—[6-6m] Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

SPICED OYSTERS, Preserved Pickles, Guava Jelly, &c., &c. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

FOR SALE

AT L. H. PIERCE'S BOOK STORE.—Papier Mache Writing Desk; Rose wood Writing Desk; Mahogany Writing Desk; Papier mache work boxes; Antique work boxes; Ebony work boxes; Rose wood work boxes; Mahogany work boxes; Turkey, Morocco, and Porcelain Caba's work boxes; Ivory and Pearl paper folders; Tortoise shell Card cases; Paper mache Card cases; Pearl, Velvet Card cases; Pearl Port Monies; Damascus Steel Monies; Pearl inlaid with silver Monies; Papier mache Monies; Tortoise shell Monies. Fancy Inkstands of almost every kind. Port Folios; Fans, a beautiful article. *Games;* Chess men, Backgammon boxes, Dominoes; The circle of knowledge for Children; Wanderers in the Wilderness for Children; The Star Spangled Banner for Children; The Queen of Beauty for Children; Peter Perezzlewigs mirthful Game of happy wits for do., and a variety of others for Children.

Also, a handsome assortment of Plain Fancy Letter and Note paper Envelopes, Seals, Visiting cards, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of Juvenile Books.

Who would suppose, from Adam's simple courses,
That cookery could have called forth such resources
As form a science and a nomenclature,
From out the commonest demands of nature.

Prepared for Christmas! Just received and for sale at L. H. PIERCE'S Book Store, the following works for house keepers: The Ladies' new book of Cookery. A practical system for private families in town and country; with directions for carving, and arranging table for parties, &c. Also, preparations of food for invalids and children; illustrated with numerous engravings, by Sarah J. Hale; The American economical housekeeper and family receipt book, by Mrs. E. A. Howland; Mrs. Putnam's receipt book, and Young housekeepers Assistant; The Virginia House-wife, by Mrs. Randolph; Miss Leslies receipt book; Miss Beecher's Domestic receipt book The Improved Housewife or book of receipts with engravings for marketing and carving, by Mrs. A. L. Webster; alike experienced in the vicissitudes of life and in housewifery—whom admonitory years now invite to a more retired and less active life, cheered by affectionate remembrances of patron friends

"She riseth while yet it is dark—looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of Idleness."—SOLOMON.

Sixteenth thousand revised editions, with supplement and perpetual Calendar: McKenzies 5000 Receipts.
Dec. 1, 1852

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.

JOHN KYLE has opened, at his old stand, a large and well selected stock of French, English, Ir